

Letters + Memos June 1953

3.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 30, 1953

73-75

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John Bode, Controller

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Removal of Vehicles from Baker Compound

Mr. Hussein has asked that we remove the three power wagons taken over from the International Engineering organization away from Baker Compound. He has also asked that we remove the five Jeep trailers. I see no alternative to transferring this equipment to be stored on the grounds at Beit Faki, and if you, as custodian of property, approve, I will arrange for the move to take place.

There will, of course, be some charges for labor, particularly in connection with the moving of the trailers.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 30, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief *by RB*
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Transfer of Telephone

Will you please have the necessary arrangements made to transfer the telephone in my old office (Room 4) to my new quarters (Room 32) or another phone installed there. Your early attention to this matter will be appreciated.

June 30, 1953

Technical Cooperation Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Mr. Bakhashab Pasha:

It was indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity of discussing the procurement of a Federal gasoline-diesel fuel truck from your organization. I hope we may have more such visits.

I have discussed this matter with the contractor and find that he is willing to accept this vehicle if you will modify the tanker so that it can be used to hold at the same time one thousand gallons of gasoline and one thousand gallons of diesel fuel. This will result in the tanker's having two separate compartments, each capable of storing a definite type of fuel. It must have two outlets and two in-takes.

If you will call for the tanker at Baker and carry out these modifications, I will, when completed, arrange for you to deliver the tanker as specified by Messrs. Bin Ladin, the present contractor.

After the tanker has been received with these modifications, I will immediately place your invoices in line for payment at the American Embassy.

I sincerely regret our earlier misunderstandings with respect to specifications on this tanker and hope that the solution above will be satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,

John A. Stacy,
Acting Executive Officer.

Mr. M. A. Bakhashab Pasha,
Post Office Box 66,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 30, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: TCA Food Orders from Asmara

This is to confirm our conversation of today wherein you stated that you would assist TCA in handling food orders for TCA personnel out of Asmara, Ethiopia.

We would appreciate it very much if you would arrange with the American Consul in Asmara to accept messages for TCA Jidda from Mr. H. V. Strangerford of Asmara for priority attention, notifying TCA Jidda as to the estimated time of arrival of our food orders.

We would also appreciate your arranging for the free entry of such food orders, i.e. free of customs. TCA Jidda, of course, will arrange for unloading and pick up of such food orders.

We anticipate arranging for one shipment each week to arrive, usually via Aden Airways or other commercial lines. In the future we hope we may be successful in obtaining MATS transportation for these orders since they will usually be quite small.

Chor

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway

FROM: Edward Betzig

SUBJECT: Notes on Mr. Howell's views on the apartment
occupied by Mr. Page.

At the meeting held on June 26, 1953, Mr. Howell discussed the problem of the occupancy by Mr. Page of an apartment in a building rented with TCA funds.

He was of the opinion that Mr. Page, through FBO, should either pay 1/3 of the rent on the building or seek other quarters. It was pointed out that numerous attempts had been made to get Mr. Page to move but to date such efforts had been unsuccessful. Mr. Howell stated he recognized the cost factor involved in rent and electricity. He said he would take action on the matter and see to it that either one or the other action was taken.

It was also remarked that a small cottage in the compound of the residence is occupied by a local employee of the Embassy. The house is provided with water and electricity paid for by TCA. Mr. Howell agreed that some arrangement should be made for moving this employee and using the house for TCA purposes. It was noted that the cottage is not up to the standard of the rest of the housing used by American personnel and hence would probably be used to house some local or contract TCA personnel.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff Members

FROM: John A. Dunaway *John A. Dunaway*
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Acting Chief, Natural Resources Division

During the absence of Glen F. Brown, Chief, Natural Resources Division,
Donald F. Dougherty will act on his behalf.

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: John Bode
Controller

SUBJECT: Priority Cable TECTO 22 Dated June 26, 1953

I hereby confirm that I advised you yesterday morning that on the strength of subject cable I will certify that an amount not exceeding \$50,000 (Fifty Thousand Dollars) may be obligated at this time as the United States contribution under the Quarantine Station Project Agreement referred to in the cable.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Officer, American Embassy, Jidda

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Apartment occupied by Mr. Page, FBO

I wish to amend the memo of the Acting Executive Officer of yesterday on the above-named subject in order to avoid what would appear to be an unreasonable hardship on Mr. and Mrs. Page. I would therefore appreciate it if you will request Mr. Page to vacate the apartment as soon as he can get his new quarters in shape for occupancy, which I understand from a conversation with him will take some weeks.

I do not mean this to be regarded as a criticism of Mr. Stacy for the memo of yesterday, which was written at my suggestion following a conference with Mr. Howell. We shall soon need the apartment but the emergency is not of sufficient proportion to justify undue inconvenience and hardship on the Pages.

JADunaway:0

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: John Bode
Controller

SUBJECT: Priority Cable TECTO 22 Dated June 26, 1953

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American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 29, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: W. J. Edens, Agriculture Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report - June 1953

Critique

Technical field accomplishment has been practically nil due to the lack of technicians. However, the recruitment of technical personnel continues to show signs of improvement. A date specialist will arrive July 1st, and a livestock specialist is now enroute to Jidda. The desert range specialist is in the process of orientation in Washington, and country clearance has been requested for another extension specialist. Not much progress has been made to fill two critical positions -- irrigation engineer and soil specialist.

Two vehicles have been dispatched to the Hofuf area to be used by the incoming date specialist. Both of these vehicles have been used considerably. Vehicles ordered in February 1953 for the Agriculture Division have not been shipped from the U. S. This appears to be unwarranted delay.

Field trips have been made to Wadi Khulais and exploratory drilling for water there continues. At present drilling at Wadi Itwad in the Asir is at a standstill. Statistics pertaining to crop production throughout Saudi Arabia have been obtained from the Department of Agriculture and tabulated.

Thought has been given to initiating agricultural work in areas other than Itwad and Khulais as personnel is sent to the field, until water development and road improvements have progressed further in the Asir.

Operation Summary

a. Progress

Little progress has been made due to the fact that no projects are in operation. Projects are not in operation because

of the lack of technicians. In addition, the one signed project agreement directly affecting the Division of Agriculture -- The Rural Community Development Project -- is an agreement that was entered into with unnecessary haste and with little regard for ways and means of implementing it, though the Director was advised of problems and difficulties in a memo dated December 11, 1952, prior to signing the agreement. And because of a communication from TCA/W requesting that the Asir Community Development Project be expedited, a memo was prepared and submitted to the Country Director setting forth views of the Agriculture Division, the same to be forwarded to the Washington office. This memo gave a detailed description of agricultural conditions and operations in Wadi Itwad, problems that must be faced there, and suggested a procedure of action as follows:

1. Recommend to the SAC that active technical assistance in the Wadi Itwad area be deferred until ground water for irrigation purposes has been proven reasonably adequate, and improvements made on the rugged trail of more than 400 miles connecting Jidda and the Wadi.
2. Dispatch an irrigation engineer and a soils technician to Wadi Itwad to determine how the present system of obtaining surface water from the wadi can be improved, and follow up this study with concrete work in cooperation with the host government.
3. In cooperation with SAC, select a minimum of three community areas (including Khulais for the present) for developing improvement programs in agriculture, health, natural resources, transportation and vocational training.
4. Write project agreements for the selected communities and get them signed.
5. Begin assembling personnel, equipment and supplies to implement the project agreements.

The recruitment of personnel is improving. Mr. Roy W. Nixon, date palm specialist, is scheduled to arrive July 1st. His work will be concerned with the selection of the best date varieties to be propagated by date farmers, ways and means of propagation, and improved cultural practices. Mr. Tollie O. Parker, livestock specialist, will arrive in Jidda July 2nd. The Saudi Agriculture Department has arranged to have its livestock specialist return from Egypt where he is in training, to serve as counterpart to Mr. Parker. Mr. Herbert E. Schwan has been appointed desert range conservationist and is now being oriented in Washington. Country clearance has been requested for Mr. Fred A. Barham, extension specialist.

Men in the field are of little use unless vehicles are available for their transportation. Five vehicles were requisitioned

February 19, 1953. Purchase orders were not authorized until April 10. A telegram last week advised that the vehicles would be shipped within 60 days after the present strike. The vehicles should have arrived in Jidda before the strike began. The Agriculture Division will shortly have two field technicians and no suitable vehicles with which to begin work. A few of the Saudis are still looking hopefully to TCA, but the Saudi Arabian camel back is getting very weak.

Program Development

During the month exploratory well drilling has continued in Wadi Khulais. This wadi serves a relatively small population as compared with areas such as Fatima, Abha, Riyadh, Hofuf, Dammam, Qatif, et al. The Hofuf area has a population of about 150,000 and large supplies of water are available the year around. The above six areas are reasonably accessible, except Abha. The Mission's administrative policy thus far has been that initial efforts by the Agriculture Division in Saudi Arabia must be in either Wadi Itwad or Wadi Khulais. However, as technicians arrive in the field the Agriculture Division Chief, in cooperation with the host government, hopes to begin agricultural extension work in some of the above-mentioned localities where it is determined that technical assistance can be most effective. Officials of the Department of Agriculture concur in this viewpoint.

The proposed FY-54 budget will not permit the Agriculture Division to develop a program of much consequence. In fact, the budget provides only for personnel and training awards. Funds are not provided for supplies, equipment and travel - a perfect stymie.

Agreements and Requests None.

Program Information

It is my opinion that the Saudis are rather pessimistic concerning what TCA will actually accomplish in their country. Steps should be taken to overcome this attitude. More program action in the field and a country allotment in line with other middle eastern countries will do much to correct present attitudes.

Technical Cooperation Program other than Point IV

FAO has made little progress recently in field activities.

f-1
(Pending file) f-2

✓ CHRON ~~EX~~ ✓

John W. Ludolphi
Am Market 18
Bremen, Germany

June 29, 1953

U N H

(Generator)

Reference your letter May 4. Have not received ground plan,
construction books, etc. Urgent you forward additional set immediately.

Dunaway
American Embassy TCA
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

JADunaway
TCA:JASTacy:pm

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Bolster:

This letter is in reply to the one written to me on June 15th by Mr. Crawford. I assume you are back in the office by this time.

I received a communication from TCA/W requesting approval to recruit the third extension specialist in lieu of the irrigation engineer. The following cable of reply was forwarded:

Requesting country clearance of Barham with your understanding irrigation engineer imperative to program and his retention in FY-54 budget necessary.

Ninety eight percent of crop production in Saudi Arabia is by irrigation. Physical systems for applying water range from the simplest layout to those much more complicated. Harnessing flood water that rushed down a wadi which lasts from a few hours to two or three days so that it will be used to the best advantage is not simple, and requires technical capabilities not usually possessed by agricultural extension agents. I'm not thinking in terms of large reservoir-type dams. The engineer would be concerned more with small diversion or retention construction and the improvement of canal and ditch layouts to use water more economically. Technical assistance of this type is needed in all wadi areas throughout the country. Soil Conservation Service of the Southwest might supply such a person.

I note the mentioning of considering Mr. Barham for the agronomist position. If Mr. Horn of the Research Development Division thinks Mr. Barham is qualified to conduct the type of crop research required in countries being assisted by TCA, you might consider him for the position. However, we will need an extension technician for each community in which we start a program of work until the Saudis are trained to do this work.

We have

Mr. H. G. Bolster,
Head, Middle East & Eastern Europe Div.,
FAS, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D. C.

We have received communications stating that Mr. Nixon will arrive July 1, and Mr. Parker on July 2. I appreciate very much the effort made to get Mr. Nixon out here within a short time. We hope his work is going to be quite fruitful.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

cc: Dr. Monroe McCown, TCA

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 29, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Page Apartment in Beit Faki

Further to our several conversations regarding Mr. Orris Page's occupancy of TCA apartment in Beit Faki: discussions of this matter with Mr. J. Carney Howell, TCA Controller, require that we urgently repeat our ~~request~~ ^{request} that Mr. Page vacate this apartment on June 30, 1953, or as soon thereafter as physically possible.

TCA is expecting new arrivals daily, requiring the use of this apartment.

Chion

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 28, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting Country Director - TCA

FROM: Glen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources Division

Glen Brown

RE: Monthly Program Summary for June 1953

341.42 - Operations Summary. Natural Resources.

Field work continued at a slower pace than heretofore because of the heat. Work was done in the Khulais area to direct drilling for agricultural water.

Office work on the Wadi Itwad drainage basin was nearly complete by the end of the month.

Base maps from aerial photos of Yenbo region were prepared for a report to the Finance Minister regarding a water supply for the city of Yenbo.

Drilling contractors brought in two water wells for the town of Um Lajj and have begun a pipeline survey to bring the water to the town.

Recommendations based on the 2-year study of Riyadh water supply by Mr. George Wilson were transmitted for translation for the Finance Minister at the end of the month.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Chron
June 28, 1953

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Engine No.</u>	<u>Used by</u>
TCA 1	Chevrolet	Sedan	JAM 244143	Administration
TCA 2	Willys	Jeep	452-GB1-33204	Transportation
TCA 3	Willys	Jeep	452-GB1-33218	Nat. Resources
TCA 4	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 166595	
TCA 5	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 163595	Customs Clearance
TCA 6	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 182263	Administration
TCA 7	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 176271	Pool Car
TCA 8	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 176374	
TCA 9	Chevrolet	Carryall	KEM 176059	Pool Car
TCA 10	Dodge	Power Wagon	T-137-30335	Agriculture
TCA 11	Dodge	Power Wagon	T-137-30380	Agriculture
TCA 12	Chevrolet	Water Truck	KEM 171138	Administration
TCA 13	Dodge	Power Wagon	T-137-29467	Agriculture
TCA 14	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT 24999	Agriculture
TCA 15	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT 25093	Agriculture
TCA 16	Willys	Jeep	3J-144177	Education
TCA 17	Willys	Jeep	3J-144193	Agriculture
TCA 18	Willys	Jeep	3J-144207B2	Nat. Resources
TCA 19	Willys	Jeep	3J-144097	Public Health
TCA 20	Willys	Jeep	3J-144194	Administration
MK-1	Chevrolet	Sedan	KAM-258844	Administration
MK-2	Dodge	Power Wagon	30480	Agriculture
MK-3	Dodge	Power Wagon	30997	

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Engine No.</u>	<u>Used by</u>
ME-4	Dodge	Power Wagon	30464	
MK-5	Dodge	Power Wagon	31057	
USGS 1	Willys	Jeep	3J 48792	Nat. Resources
USGS 2	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT 12422A	Nat. Resources
USGS 1	Dodge (PW 1)	Power Wagon	T 137-19827	Nat. Resources
USGS 2	Dodge (PW 2)	Power Wagon	T 137-19828	Nat. Resources
USGS 3	Dodge (PW 3)	Power Wagon	T 137-19829	Nat. Resources
USGS 4	Dodge (PW 4)	Power Wagon	T 137-19830	Nat. Resources
USGS 5	Dodge (PW 5)	Power Wagon	t 137-25385	Nat. Resources
USGS 9	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT-38683	Nat. Resources
USGS 10	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT-38713	Nat. Resources
USGS 7	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT-38757	Nat. Resources
USGS 8	Willys	Jeep Sta. Wagon	IT-38756	Nat. Resources
	Dodge	Power Wagon	T 137-34504	Nat. Resources
	Dodge	Power Wagon	T-137-34496	Nat. Resources
	Dodge	Power Wagon	T 137-34536	Nat. Resources
	Dodge	Power Wagon	T 137-34537	Nat. Resources

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES

Blue Chrysler Sedan	Mr. Dimaway
Green Chrysler Sedan	Dr. Dalley
Gray Chrysler Sedan	Oakes, Haddock, Marlin
Green Packard Sedan	Mr. Ferguson
Mercury Station Wagon	Nat. Resources
Maroon Packard Sedan	Nat. Resources
Willys Jeep	Nat. Resources

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 28, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
American Embassy
Jidda

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Proposed Lease for Baker Compound Apartments

There is attached a copy of the proposed lease between the Saudi Arabian Government and TCA covering apartments on Baker Compound. We have made changes deleting Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the old lease form and changed part of Paragraph 7 of this lease.

Will you obtain the Ambassador's approval of the lease and provide contract serial number.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

June 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Your Circular Airgram, Control No. 3316, May 26, 1953 concerning the Near East Seminar on Land Problems was directed to me about 10 days ago. I have talked with Department of Agriculture officials here and there is an interest in such a conference. You may wish to communicate directly with Mr. Abdul Dabbag, Assistant Director of the Department of Agriculture. The department office is located here in Jidda. The Director, Shaikh Ahmed Obaid is on an extended vacation.

It is my opinion that a seminar on land problems would be a stimulus to the Saudis in the recognition of current problems confronting them. However, I do not believe they feel compelled to give attention to this matter except in the areas of land development and the development of water resources. Locating additional water supplies and bringing new lands into agricultural production are of much interest to the host government. Other land problems exist, but possibly not to the extent as in other countries.

Should Saudis send representatives to a land problem conference, I do not think they would be in a position to influence land policy. This statement is made on the basis of observations thus far in Saudi Arabia. However, some of their men may have had extensive land problem experiences in other countries.

I should be glad to be kept informed concerning the proposed seminar for I would be interested in attending and doing everything possible to see that representatives from Saudi Arabia attend.

Best wishes to you and Mr. Tetre.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Mr. L. Wendell Hayes,
Attache (FAO Liaison),
American Embassy,
Rome, Italy.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 28, 1953

H.E. Minister of Finance
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Your Excellency:

*Given to Sadek
Hussini for translation
& transmittal 6-28-53.*

The test-drilling for a water supply for Yenbo el Bahr 25 to 30 kilometers from the town has failed to find sufficiently large supply of fresh water. The net result is a small fresh-water well yielding about one-fourth the desired quantity and a large well yielding sufficient water for the town but too brackish for drinking purposes. Because I was concerned about the possibilities of small quantities of dissolved salts deleterious to the health of the people of Yenbo, I had a complete chemical analysis made in the Quality of Water Laboratory in Washington, U.S.A. The results are as follows:

Silica (SiO ₂)	40	
Iron (Fe), dissolved*	.00	
Manganese (mn), dissolved*	.05	
Aluminum (Al)	.2	
Calcium (Ca)	270	
Magnesium (Mg)	6.7	
Sodium (Na)	590	
Potassium (K)	1.3	
Copper (Cu)	.00	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	100	
Carbonate (CO ₃)	0	
Sulfate (SO ₄)	297	
Chloride (Cl)	1130	
Fluoride (F)	4.5	
Nitrite (NO ₂)	9.9	O-Tolidine residual
Nitrate (NO ₃)	14	(Chlorine .10
Phosphate (PO ₄)	.1	Interferring Ions .06
Dissolved solids (Sum)	2420	Mainly Nitrite
Hardness as CaCO ₃	701	Actual Chlorine
Non-Carbonate	619	residual .04
Specific conductance (micromhos at 25° C)	4120	
pH	7.0	
Color	1	
Zinc (Zn)	.00	
Arsenic (As)	.0	
Chromium (Cr)	.00	
Antimony (Sb)	.0	
Selenium (Se)	.0	
Beryllium (Be)	.00	
Lithium (Li)	3.6	
Boron (B)	.80	

* At the time of analysis.

After this water was collected the well has become progressively saltier, and when we pumped it for five days recently it analyzed as follows:

Calcium(Ca)	500
Magnesium(Mg)	156
Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	83
Chloride (Cl)	1960
Sulfate (SO_4)	400
Sodium (Na)	626
Total solids	<u>3725</u> ppm

At the present time the water can be used for growing dates, according to Mr. Hamilton, agronomist with Aramco, provided gypsum is added to the soil after a period of irrigation. I have asked the driller to leave the casing in the ground so that it may be used for irrigation. In exceptionally rainy years the water may be drinkable when it could serve as an auxiliary supply for the town.

Despite the additional cost plus the withdrawal of water needed for date gardens, it now appears that the Eyun at the junction of Wadis Nakhli and Fara'a, namely Eyun Sha'atha, Ali Harbiya, and Ajlan are the nearest sources of fresh water for the town supply.

On receiving aerial photographs of the Yenbo block I proceeded there and examined every possibility for a water supply for the town. I was most hopeful of finding a new source, so that the ever-diminishing waters of Yenbo Nakhli could be utilized for the growing of dates. I have reluctantly, after much study and test-drilling, been forced to the conclusion that the nearest supply of fresh water in sufficient quantity for the town lies in the gravels of Yenbo Nakhli.

I would like to suggest that you consider the possibility of drilling wells in Yenbo Nakhli below these dabbula so that the water which seeps down towards the sea and becomes brackish may be utilized as much as possible for the town supply. This water is lost and serves no useful purpose other than stock watering below Ein Mubarak and a line can be laid from wells to the stock-watering points if necessary. In the meantime a survey can well be made of the pipe-line to Eyun Sha'atha, Ali Harbiya and Ajlan and a beginning made in cleaning out the old dabbula. If the test-drilling is successful wells can be installed so as not to affect the sweet-water dabbula and the gravel drained in such a manner as to allow maximum recharge in time of flood.

This plan has been discussed with HE Abdul Aziz bin Sulaiman, and with Sheikh Mohammed bin Jabir, owner of Ein Mubarak. Both HE the Deputy Assistant Minister of Finance and Sadek bey Hussein know what we are attempting to do and I hope that you will have an opportunity to discuss this with them if this letter is not clear.

I am anxious to go to the United States for a much needed rest and I hope that your plans for the drilling program materialize. In the event that I can be of any assistance, your Ambassador in Washington can reach me through the Geological Survey in Washington.

Please accept my respects and wishes for your good health.

Glen F. Brown

Glen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources Division
T C A



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 28, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway *JAD*
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Patricia I.R. Marlin
Secretary to the Acting Executive Officer

RE: Request for Transfer

I hereby request your approval of my request for transfer from this post at the completion of one year of duty, September 3, 1953.

My conviction is that my services beyond this period would be of decreasing value to the Point 4 Program in Saudi Arabia. This conclusion is based on the experiences of my tour to date. The factors which cause Jidda to be classified as a hardship post have and will continue to affect my morale and thinking to the point that the quality of my work and the satisfaction derived from it will suffer greatly.

It has been indicated that favorable consideration will be given to requests for transfer by female employees of my classification who have completed a one year tour of duty. I hope that your approval will be granted my request for transfer.

P.M.
(Miss) Patricia I.R. Marlin, FSS-13
Secretary to the Acting Executive
Officer

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 28, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Shifting of Budget Items

I have your memo of June 22 on the above subject and offer the following comment:

I think you are unduly disturbed over what I said in regard to shifting from one activity to another. I was not attempting to define any fixed plan or procedure for such shifting, but was merely expressing the opinion that this would be permissible in FY-54 as it has been in FY-53. Please note confidential airgram of June 1, Control 93.

I think your contention that one of the serious handicaps to your work this year is that you were not allowed to operate on the budget needs some comment.

In the first place, the Public Health Division did not have a "budget" in the proper sense of the word. There was instead a program authorization for the TCA/SA which was issued on October 7, 1952, and arrived on the field toward the end of October. The amounts shown for health were based on estimates made many months prior to the date of issue and before your arrival. The authorization for Health and Sanitation was as follows:

Technicians	4		\$33,000
Trainees	3		12,000
Supplies & Equipment			14,000
Field Costs			<u>11,000</u>
Total			\$70,000

Before your arrival and before there could be any active health program a revision of the general agreement necessitated increased expenses for rent, furniture, utilities, automotive vehicles, etc. Not only was TCA required to provide housing, etc. for the staff then on the field, but for the members being recruited. No addition was

made to the funds authorized, hence the only possible way to provide for these expenses was from savings of the program as a whole. It was impossible to determine just how much of such expenditures came from any particular service or activity; there was therefore no occasion to secure the opinion or approval of any particular division chief before securing the housing, transportation, etc. Almost all commitments for these things had been made before I took over as Acting Director. Even had it been possible to allocate the whole \$70,000 to your division, there would have been no possibility of considering projects such as the Quarantine Station and the Maternity Center projects, totalling \$102,500. When these were under consideration you certainly did not object to the attempt to finance them from general savings, which we thought were available, even though the amount was more than your so-called budget.

Now I note with great interest your protest in advance of any shifting of funds from your division except on conditions you lay down. While I am reasonably sure that whoever is responsible for the direction of Point Four at the time any such shifting is necessary will take into account the views and opinions of all division chiefs affected, I think you go too far in asserting that such shifting can not be done from your division except by your approval. I would remind you that TCA does not consist of eight or ten separate divisions each acting independently but it is instead a coordinated program in which at all times the success of the whole venture must be the prime consideration. It is, as I see it, the duty of the direction to deploy the available resources from time to time as seems most likely to further the general objectives of TCA, even though this may not meet the approval of some of the division chiefs. Acting on this principle I recommended several of your projects regardless of the fact they were not provided for in the authorization for your division.

It is, of course, the hope of all of us that after TCA gets over its initial stage, it will be possible to forecast the financial needs of the several phases of the work with sufficient precision so that a division chief may proceed with his planned program with assurance so long as it is kept within the allotment. It is obvious that TCA/SA has not as yet reached this desirable stage and our budget request for the next fiscal year may not turn out to be even a good guess as to how much should be spent on the several phases of the work. Certainly the budget request submitted to Congress by TCA/W is further still from meeting programs as planned.

JADunaway:o

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 28, 1953

TO: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health & Sanitation Division

FROM: J. A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia *JAS*

SUBJECT: Economic Aid to the Middle East

In regard to your memo of the 22nd inst., I think I have already sufficiently explained the matter to you verbally. However, since you are, as you told me, "writing for the record", permit me to say that according to information at hand, the economic aid recently requested from Congress is for projects which directly contribute to the economy of the country and that projects in public health, education, etc. are not included. This proposed special economic aid is quite apart from grants in aid in connection with TCA programs, under which, as I understand it, all projects in public health must be considered. I think perhaps you have the wrong impression as to the part played by the recent conference in the distribution of the funds, if and when they are appropriated. The distribution will be made by the MSA on advice and recommendations received from diplomatic offices, TCA and other sources, and no special council has been set up to make the allocations. I am sure the Public Health Service in Washington is fully informed on this matter and that communications from us on the subject would serve no useful purpose.

JADunaway:djh

RESTRICTED

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 28, 1953

TO: Mr. Robert A. Thayer
U. S. Civil Air Attache for the Middle East, Beirut

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Proposed Training Project Saudi Arabian Airlines

I have read with interest your memorandum of June 1, 1953 on the above named subject. The financial situation of TCA/SA has unfortunately not improved and I see no possibility for favorable consideration of the project during FY-54. Under the circumstances it would serve no useful purpose to discuss the merits of the project as that can be done if and when the state of the budget permits its consideration.

RESTRICTED

JADunaway:djh

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 28, 1953

TO: Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director, TCA/Saudi Arabia

FROM: Neil Brinck *Brinck*
Health & Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Leave

As requested in your letter dated June 10, 1953, I have signed Form S-F-71 which you enclosed and am returning same attached.

It will be appreciated if you will contact the Administrative Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and check with them to determine whether all home, local and sick leave accumulated there in my favor has been transferred to my credit in the Division of International Health and TCA. Your advice will be appreciated.

Encl - Form S-F-71

Chon

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES ON MEETING WITH MR. CARNEY HOWELL, JUNE 27, 1953
IN MR. DUNAWAY'S OFFICE

Attending: Mr. Carney Howell, Mr. John Dunaway, Mr. John Bode, Mr. John Stacy,
Mr. Edward Betzig

Mr. Howell opened the meeting by commenting on the present financial status of the mission. The over-obligation amounted to approximately \$170,000 - possibly more. This over-obligation came about as a result of a series of circumstances which are now past history. It is obvious that the mission has been placed in an extremely difficult position and something must be done if it is to continue to function.

He expressed the need for much tighter fiscal control and said that Mr. Bode would be responsible for the certification of documents as to the availability of sufficient funds before any obligations or expenditures may be made. (Mr. Dunaway noted that since June 1, 1953, this procedure had been followed). Obviously, such certification would not include daily petty cash purchases, etc., for which some other procedure should be worked out. Mr. Bode's prime responsibility will be to set up the accounting system and exercise control over expenditures. In Mr. Howell's opinion, the Embassy should continue to keep the books for TCA with Mr. Bode supplying the code number and other information necessary for entry.

Mr. Howell noted that expenditures for furnishings and remodeling of rented properties came to nearly \$200,000 plus rent of about \$80,000. This is a very heavy expenditure and was not contemplated in the original budget planning. It should have been taken into consideration by TCA/W and TCA/SA and action taken accordingly. However, in his opinion, the field is very vulnerable

CONFIDENTIAL

personnel and funds allocated in the approved budget estimates from Washington are not necessarily final but are to serve as a guide, subject to local needs and circumstances. The Country Director should consult with the Chiefs and Administrative Officers on any shifts between fields of activity and expense categories within a Division and make the necessary decision as to any changes to be made. Major changes may be made by the Country Director but TCA/W should be notified. Mr. Howell emphasized that such changes are related to the needs of the over-all program and the final decision as to these matters must rest with the Country Director but he again stressed the need for continuous staff consultation. He pointed out that the budget estimate approved by TCA/W is not an obligating document - the obligation of funds is dependent on receipt of an 'advice of allotment' from Washington.

In order to clarify the Mission's status at this time, it was proposed that a budgetary statement be prepared for TCA/W outlining the essential fixed expenses such as house rentals, salaries, and allowances, etc., necessary to keep the mission going during FY-54. In addition, details should be given as to the funds necessary to carry out projects and attain objectives. While the figure of \$1,000,000 should be taken as a planning figure, according to Mr. Howell, it is a tentative one and not necessarily final. It is conceivable that the budget might come to \$1,500,000 or \$1,700,000 or more. The size, however, would be dependent on the basic fixed costs plus projects. He stressed the tentative nature of the figure presented to the field with the final total being dependent on the kind of program proposed. He urged that the program presented be realistic and down to bedrock. In that way it would get its most

favorable hearing. It was noted that at times TCA/W proposes actions which entail expenditure of funds without taking into consideration over-all program expenditures and hence providing for increased funds. An example of this is the cost added to the program when it assumed all staff housing responsibilities. With the installation of the new accounting system, both TCA/W and the field will be better informed and such occurrences will be less likely to occur in the future.

Concerning the Rural Community Development Project, it was stated by Mr. Howell that technicians used in the Project must be paid from each Division's funds as there were no other funds which could be utilized in this way. At this time, \$290,000 remains for the Project. He urged that the Project be vigorously pushed and that careful planning take place to see that the funds are used effectively. Current conditions were described and discussed.

Mr. Howell mentioned the fact that, for the coming fiscal year, there would be two allotments - program direction and program. Program Direction, meaning the Country Director and his staff, includes all personnel spending over 50% of their time on administrative matters; and other program expenses. These expenses were not defined in detail as instructions are being sent to the field. Program expenses are those expended on projects, including cost of personnel spending over 50% of their time on program operations. Howell noted that administrative costs in a small program loom as quite large but should be kept to the necessary minimum.

Until the FY-54 budget is approved and 'advice of allotment' (DS-150) received, expenditures must be kept to an absolute minimum for those expenses needed to keep the mission operating. No projects,

can be undertaken until the "advice of allocation" is received. Discussion took place concerning this matter. It was noted that in July, August, September and possibly October, no projects would be operating save the Rural Community Development Project for which \$290,000 should be available. The seriousness of this matter is obvious but, except in the case of the Quarantine Station where perhaps \$100,000 will be made available prior to receipt of 'advice of allotment', nothing can be done. It was pointed out that in the future these unfortunate circumstances should not re-occur if projects get into operation in FY-54 and continue over into the next year. The approved budget estimate can be used as a basis for discussion with SAG but not as an authorization for signing Agreements and obligating funds. At this time, aside from the Rural Community Development Project, the only operating project for which funds are necessary is the Commercial School. The Agreement has not yet been signed. Howell was of the opinion that some way could be found to keep it functioning.

Mr. Howell questioned the status of local employees - these were listed as to salaries and duties. He noted that those employed by TCA to work in the Embassy, while necessary, should be provided for by the Embassy. However, he recognized the peculiar local conditions. He stressed the need to keep the number of locals to a minimum and to use them effectively.

Concerning the Page apartment in Beit Fakri, he said he would see what could be done to get Page either to move or to pay 1/3 of the rent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 27, 1953

TO: All Officers, TCA, Jidda;
All Officers, American Embassy, Jidda;
Certain Officers, TCA/W.

FROM: John A. Dunaway, *John A. Dunaway*
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Actions affecting funds of TCA, Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Effective immediately no action may be taken obligating subject funds or making payments therefrom unless the obligating document or request for payment bears the following legend appropriately executed as evidence that sufficient funds have been set aside for the action:

Amount Involved:

Appropriation Symbol:

Allotment Account Symbol:

Obligation Number:

Date:

John Bode
.....

John Bode

Controller, TCA, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

The foregoing prevalidation does not relieve the officer taking the action from any of the responsibilities which would be his had no prevalidation taken place.

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State, TCA Supply and Requirements

June 27, 1953

Embassy JIDDA. TOTAC No. 37

AIR POUCH

Point 4: SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT: Form 73 256a

Purchase Order No. 3129

Upon receipt of referenced purchase order it was determined that item 100, Form 256a, Public Voucher for Reimbursement - Memorandum, had not been included.

It is requested that the 900 forms, 73-256a, be forwarded by sea pouch.

June 27, 1953

Technical Cooperation Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Mr. Abu Nahra:

In reference to your letter of June 17, 1953, we are sorry to inform you that there is nothing available in your line of work at the present time.

I am, however, referring your letter to Sadek Hussein, Director of the Liaison Office for the Saudi Arabian Government and the Technical Cooperation Administration here in Jidda.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy,
Acting Executive Officer.

Mr. Butrus Abu Nahra,
P.D.Q. Ltd.,
Umm Said Qatar,
Persian Gulf.

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State, Saudi Arabian Desk

June 27, 1953

Re Embassy JINSA. TONEC No. 38

AIR FORCE

Point 4: REPORT: "Desert Symposium in Israel"

Series letter 28 dated December 12, 1952

It is requested that information concerning the availability of the
subject report be forwarded.

UNCLASSIFIED

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 27, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Registration of Vehicles

The following is a list of vehicles acquired currently by TCA. It would be appreciated if these vehicles were properly registered with the Saudi Arabian Government and steps taken to provide license plates.

<u>Make</u>	<u>Model No.</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Motor No.</u>
Willys	4x4-75	Sta. Wagon	453-FA2-15788	IT-38683
Willys	4x4-75	Sta. Wagon	453-FA2-15789	IT-38713
Willys	4x4-75	Sta. Wagon	453-FA2-15786	IT-38757
Willys	4x4-75	Sta. Wagon	453-FA2-15787	IT-38756
Dodge		Power Wagon	83936269	T137-34504
Dodge		Power Wagon	83936271	T137-34496
Dodge		Power Wagon	83936272	T137-34536
Dodge		Power Wagon	83936273	T137-34537
Dodge	4x4	Power Wagon	83931436	31057
Dodge	4x4	Power Wagon	83931435	30997
Dodge	4x4	Power Wagon	83931115	30480
Dodge	4x4	Power Wagon	83931095	30464
Chevrolet		Sedan		KAM-258844

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 27, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Payment of June Salary to Mr. Adel Kiblawi,
Assistant Director, Jidda Commercial School

Kindly arrange to pay Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of
the Jidda Commercial School:

1,000 Saudi Riyals salary for the month of June, 1953,
charging same against account set up in your Budget and Fiscal
office for this purpose.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 27, 1953

Item/s received: All items except:
108. Received form 413a instead of 413, Telegram Sent
100. No form 286a, Public Voucher, Memorandum, sent

Purchase Order No. 3129 dated
to

Requisition No. 470-130-104 dated date of reqn. sent from
this office - 2/17/53

Obligation No. 177

Date Received: June 4, 1953 - Steel Traveler

Ordered by: Mr. John Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

Assigned to: Supply Room

Method of Shipment: Steel Traveler, Steel Fabricator - ocean frt

Remarks: Storage:
Room 19 - Supply Room
Room 37 - Supply Room
Room 30 - File Room

cc: AmEmbassy
TGA/W

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 25, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Mr. Olson:

I have read your letters of June 11 and 16 in regard to the Solar Heat Cooker with considerable interest. If the gadget really works there are few places where it would be more useful. Saudi Arabia has a great deal of sun and there is very little fuel available in most parts of the country.

I regret, however, for budgetary reasons we are unable to purchase one of the heaters but it will be considered as soon as our finances permit.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. Walter O. Olson,
Acting Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 25, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government - Technical Cooperation

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Balance of Riyal Account of International Engineering Co., Inc.

I am enclosing herewith Banque De L'Indochine check No. 007510, dated June 12, 1953, in the amount of three thousand six hundred eighty-eight riyals and sixteen qirsh (3,688/16 SR), endorsed by Mr. Sinclair, covering balance in the Riyal account of the International Engineering Company, Inc., said Riyals having been furnished the engineering company by the Saudi Arabian Government as their contribution for the Railway Survey in accordance with Agreement between the Saudi Arabian Government and the Government of the United States of America.

You already have a copy of Mr. Buck's statement dated June 10, 1953, setting forth the receipt and expenditure of Riyals in the account in question, which statement shows the balance to be 3,688/16 SR, as evidenced by the attached check.

Will you kindly arrange to turn the enclosed check over to the Saudi Arabian Government.

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation we have received from the Saudi Arabian Government in connection with the Railway Survey.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure:

Check #007510

cc: Mr. Sinclair

TCA:EFSinclair:pm

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 25, 1953

TO: Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway *JAD*
Acting U. S. Director, TCA/Saudi Arabia

FROM: Neil Brinck *NBrinck*
Division of Health & Sanitation

SUBJECT: Authorization for shipment of automobile

In order to present a claim for reimbursement of cost for shipping my automobile from the factory in Toledo, Ohio to New York City for transshipment to my post in Jidda, it is necessary that I be issued a copy of original authorization, which I do not have, or that an amendment be issued to include this shipment on my travel authorization of February 27, 1953.

JDUNAWAY
NBrinck:djh

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Chron
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 23, 1953

Item/s received: 1. Filing courses, 20-period No. 1891.20 ---40 ea
2. Filing courses, 40-period No. 1891.40--- 20 ea
3. Filing courses, 80-period No. 1894.5 --- 20 ea

Purchase Order No. A-470-900-20 dated 3-9-53
to Remington Rand, Inc., 1615 L. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Requisition No. R-470-900-20 dated March 3, 1953

Obligation No. 175

Date Received: June 18, 1953

Ordered by: Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

Assigned to: " "

Method of Shipment: ocean frt - Steel Fabricator

Remarks: APPROVED:

R.D. Dolley

cc: AmEmbassy
TCA/M

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Chron
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 23, 1953

Item/s received: 1. Projector, magnetic recording, 16 mm; Bell & Howell
Filmosound Model 202-B1
2. Camera, 16 mm movie, Bell & Howell Model 70-DL including
case

Purchase Order No. O-470-322-12 dated January 9, 1953
to Bell & Howell Co., 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago 45, Illinois

Requisition No. R-470-322-12 dated November 4, 1952

Obligation No. 53

Date Received: June 6, 1953

Ordered by: Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

Assigned to: " "

Method of Shipment: ocean frt - Exford

Remarks: APPROVED:

R. D. Dolley

cc: AmEmbassy
TCA/W

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL
RESTRICTED

June 23, 1953

Dear Si:

On April 3, 1953, TCA/SA received approval to sign a project agreement for the establishment of a maternal and child health clinic in Jidda. This agreement called for the assignment of a chief public health nurse and \$2500.00 per year for purchase of special demonstrational equipment. This project had the verbal approval of the Ministry of Health. However, on the advice of the Liaison Officer, the Saudis were not asked to sign this agreement before submitting the quarantine station agreement for signing.

On April 16, 1953, cable No. 588, TCA/SA was given permission to negotiate a project agreement for a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines. At that time TCA/W knew that the cost of equipment which the Saudis were asking for was estimated to be \$85,000.

The budget for 1954 proposed by TCA/W does not allow for any funds for the purchase of supplies and equipment. In view of this proposed budget, what are we to tell the Saudis when we renew our contacts after the signing of the quarantine station agreement? Shall the Saudis be told that these two agreements which were being negotiated and were about ready for signature can no longer be considered because of the lack of funds?

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: US PHS
Mr. E. Reese Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

GW Ferguson:o

RESTRICTED

6-23-53

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

STAFF MEETING OF JUNE 23, 1953

Mr. Carney Howell, Controller of TCA, Washington, summarized recent developments in Washington.

We are in the midst of undergoing transfer of TCA from State to a new foreign operations agency and are in somewhat of a turmoil in Washington. You have probably all seen the official releases-- the Executive Order, a copy of the reorganization plan, a copy of the President's letter to the executive agencies.

In Washington the TCA itself has been transferred to the administrative control of Stassen, Director of Mutual Security. That is merely a paper transfer at this point. Employees of TCA are still employees of the State Department. We are operating administratively the same as before except that the direct instructions come from Stassen's office. On July 1 the plan presumably is that there will be a further administrative transfer of employees of TCA, who will become employees of the Office of the Director of Mutual Security, and as of that date administrative arrangements will be changed. We will be getting our services through the DMS organization instead of the State Department. We don't know what the eventual organization will be. We think that there will probably be a considerable consolidation between what was MSA and TCA. The reorganization will be along regional lines, probably with regional bureaus and regional services covering the major areas. Probably what is now our NEADS will stay about the same. Probably there will be some shift as far as it and Far Eastern Services are concerned. Some of MSA technical assistance will be merged with our Far Eastern Area Services. There will probably be a consolidation of supporting administrative arrangements. Just how, we don't know. We don't know, but we think there will not be too much change.

In the field there will not be too much change. Perhaps country missions will be a little more independent of the embassies, but the Ambassador will still be the boss in the country and we hope there will continue to be close relationships and close liaisons with the Ambassadors. Administrative arrangements in the field in the past have not always been too satisfactory. Where we are going in that direction we don't know. Our policy in the past has been to avoid duplicate administrative set-ups where possible. In some cases that has not worked out. I doubt if we will have real uniformity. So much depends

on the attitude of the Embassy staffs. We will tend to develop in the field our own administrative arrangements perhaps a little more than in the past by leaving it pretty much to the countries themselves to work out and recommend to Washington what the arrangements ought to be.

In connection with our legislation for next year -- the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about a week ago completed their hearings and completed their mark up of the bills. Neither had reported the bills out officially so there had been no floor action as yet. Both of them had completed their work and in effect accepted the Administration's recommendations on the economic side of the bill, so that if the two bodies accept the reports of the committees, we will be in a position to go to the Appropriations Committee with requests for funds to carry out the programs as proposed by TCA and by the President. Everyone feels that the Appropriations Committees will be rather tough and we may have difficulty in supporting the amount of funds that are proposed in the authorized legislation, particularly with regard to special aid for the Near East. This is difficult to defend (1) because it is a substantial new allowance, and (2) because we are not prepared to support it in terms of specific programs, or specific projects. We don't think we will have too much trouble with respect to the technical assistance part of it. Our biggest difficulty with respect to the technical assistance part will be to explain why we need new money when we have such a large amount of money unspent. Actual expenditures lag far behind our so-called obligations. Here, for example, for the community development project we have obligated one-half million dollars, but have spent practically nothing. Yet, we can't use that money to support new projects. Generally, we can count on next year as having the funds to carry on the pure technical assistance side just about as planned.

The first of July we will probably not have our new appropriations but will have a contingent resolution to continue operations. You can continue in some way. We probably won't have an appropriation until the middle of July at the earliest, or the latter part of July.

I am going to be here, I am not exactly sure how long, but hope to get away Thursday. I will be in Room #39, which will be my headquarters. I will be glad to talk individually with any of you at any time. I will be glad to talk individually about any problems you may have or any suggestions you have as to how Washington can support your operations better, or anything you have on your mind that I can take back to Washington. Feel free to bust in any time.

When Mr. Howell asked if there were any questions, Dr. Edens

asked how long it would be before the reorganization plan becomes effective. Mr. Howell replied that the reorganization plan will become effective August 1. Conceivably Congress might turn it down, however.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Country Clearance for Miss Jane Potter

TCA/W has requested country clearance for Miss Jane Potter for the public health nursing position.

On April 8 TCA/W cabled approval of the project agreement for the establishment of a maternal and child health clinic which called for the assignment of a nurse to the Ministry of Health and \$2500 for the purchase of special demonstrational supplies. The liaison officer advised that we do not ask the Saudis to sign this project before submitting the agreement for the quarantine station.

In my opinion it would be unwise to give country clearance to Miss Potter until the maternal and child health clinic project agreement is signed. To do this (1) the quarantine station agreement must be signed, and (2) \$2500 must be found for the maternal and child health agreement from FY-54 budget.

GW Ferguson:o

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 23, 1953

Item/s received: 3 ea Chairs, Item C-473, standard type
6 ea Costumers, standard type, wood, 4-hook

Purchase Order No. 3244
to

dated

Requisition No. 470-900-107

dated March 5, 1953

Obligation No. 198

Date Received: ~~for~~ June 18, 1953

Ordered by: Mr. John Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

Assigned to:

Method of shipment: ocean frt - Steel Fabricator
Oakes

Remarks: Costumers assigned: ~~Runaway~~ (Room 26) Dunaway (Room 28)

Stacy (Room 25)

Brown (Room 13)

Brink (Room 34)

Edens (Room 10)

~~Stacy~~

Chairs:

1-Haddock (Room 26)

2-storage (Room 37)

cc: AmEmbassy
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Reimbursement for Trip to Geneva, Switzerland

Last month, according to orders, I made a trip to Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss technical aspects of the quarantine station project agreement. Upon returning to Jidda the Aden Airlines in Cairo collected \$14.00 quarantine tax for the Saudi Arabian Government.

A voucher was prepared to cover my per diem. Mr. McCullars of the Embassy refused to reimburse me for the quarantine tax.

Since I was traveling on official orders; since I could not return to my post as per these orders without paying this tax; since the agreement between TCA and the Saudi Arabian Government does not specifically mention this tax as an exemption for TCA employees, and since Mr. McCullars refused to reimburse me for this expense, I gave Mr. Bode my voucher, together with a check covering per diem and other expenses, and the receipt showing payment of the quarantine tax, with the request that he handle this case so that I am properly reimbursed.

It is requested that necessary steps be taken to reimburse me. If it can not be resolved in Jidda, I request that this case be forwarded to the proper office in Washington for a decision.

cc: Mr. Bode

GWFerguson:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Quarters

Since Mr. Howell is here it would be greatly appreciated if he were asked for a ruling concerning furnished and unfurnished quarters for personnel.

At present some people are living in furnished quarters - some in partly furnished quarters, while others have unfurnished quarters. In the last two cases the technicians partly or wholly furnished their own quarters.

Specifically, I wish to know -

1. What the quarters allowance is for furnished or unfurnished quarters.
2. Is there any difference in quarters allowance for furnished or unfurnished quarters?
3. What amount of furniture constitutes furnished quarters?
4. Does the Mission have a right to order technicians to bring their own furniture to Saudi Arabia?

As you will remember I have long ago argued that all technicians should be treated alike as near as possible, and that if the Mission were to provide furnished quarters for one, it should provide furnished quarters for all. The furnishings should be equal and basic. If individuals wished additional furniture, they should be required to buy it themselves. Thus far this Division has never received a list of minimum basic furniture.

cc: Mr. Carney Howell

GW Ferguson:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia (TC/1)

June 23, 1953

f-1

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✓ ehron

J.A. Conway, Actg U.S. Director

ATTENTION: I.R.

--- Book: "Rural Reconstruction
in Action" - available from
Cornell University Press,
Ithaca, New York

1 ea

--- Book: "What's New in Crops and
Soils" (magazine)

1 ea

Reqn. No.-470-112-112

Funds Obligated: \$10.00

Appropriation Symbol: 19-112/31019

Allotment Symbol: 34701

Obligation Number: 249

Division: Agriculture

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 23, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Travel Voucher for Mr. Gus H. Goudarzi

Reference my memorandum dated May 16, your memorandum dated June 1, my reply dated June 13 and your memorandum of June 17.

In response to the question regarding the meaning of the word "maximum" as used in Mr. Goudarzi's orders, dated February 25, 1953, I can assure you that our intention when such orders were written was to limit payment of per diem to the maximum rate in effect at the time the travel was performed, whatever that might be. Certainly at the time these orders were written we were contemplating a reduction in per diem maxima. This reduction was made effective February 18, 1953, by my memorandum of March 28, 1953.

On February 18 I received your memorandum in which you questioned the allowance of the full \$18.00 maximum for certain types of travel in Saudi Arabia. I felt that your question was valid and accordingly on the same date held a meeting of all Division Chiefs and informed them that the \$18.00 rate was in question, that I believed the question to be proper, and that I would endorse your request that actual expense accounts be kept by all travelers departing after February 19. A memorandum was issued on February 19, setting forth the requirement for these expense accounts. Mr. Goudarzi left on March 8, certainly with full knowledge that the maximum rate allowable on travel of the type performed by him was in question and with knowledge that he was supposed to keep an actual expense record for this trip. We continued to write orders citing "maximum" as the per diem rate with the thought in mind that the maximum allowable by the Country Director would be determined by the results shown on actual expense accounts. Mr. Goudarzi did not turn in and apparently did not keep a record of actual expenses as required by my memorandum of February 19. In another meeting during Mr. Goudarzi's absence, the Division Chiefs decided on the basis of a

report

report submitted by a member of the Natural Resources staff that \$12.00 per day would represent a fair rate for trips of this particular character. This was done in order to bring actual per diem rates more closely in line with actual expenses of these trips and to obviate the need for requiring actual expense reports on a continual basis.

Hence I believe I would be safe in saying that the maximum of \$12.00 per day is the maximum referred to in the original travel orders of Mr. Goudarzi. The exact figure of course was in doubt at the time the orders were written, but we were definitely contemplating a change and a reduction in rate.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: Mr. McCullars

JADunaway
TCA:JASTacy:pm

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 23, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Inventory

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Vehicles from International Engineering Co., Inc.

On June 20, 1953, the following vehicles were turned over to TCA in accordance with contract arrangements:

		<u>Motor Number</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Dodge Power Wagon	4x4	31057	83931436
Dodge Power Wagon	4x4	30997	83931435
Dodge Power Wagon	4x4	30480	83931115
Dodge Power Wagon	4x4	30464	83931095
Chevrolet Sedan	4-door	KAM-258844	(cream color)

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 22, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Economic Development Council for the Middle East

About June 11 you mentioned to me that the Ambassador was going to Beirut to attend a meeting of Middle Eastern Ambassadors to discuss the plans for economic development in the Middle East. On June 13th I went on leave.

On June 16 I stopped by the office to pick up mail and we had another little chat. You informed me that the Ambassador wanted some proposed plans for economic development of Saudi Arabia and that Mr. Betzig, Mr. Brown and Mr. Edens had presented ideas, but that Brown's plans and ideas were the only ones that fulfilled the requirements of the Economic Development Council.

It would be appreciated if the Division of Health and Sanitation could receive some written information or instructions from this Council or from someone, so that we could better understand what type of projects would be accepted for consideration.

Since the health of a people has considerable effect on their economic development, it seems quite possible that this Council would welcome some projects concerning public health.

GW Ferguson:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

SUBJECT: The Shifting of Budget Items among Divisions

Your memo dated June 21, 1953, in which it was agreed that there is reason to believe that budget items within a division may be shifted and that the retention of Mr. Ghazzawi by the Division of Health and Sanitation is desirable, is appreciated. Your memo was in answer to one of mine dated June 20, 1953, regarding Mr. Ghazzawi.

There was a very disturbing statement in your memo; namely - that with a limited budget it might be necessary to shift items from one division to another. No mention was made about first receiving the agreement of the Division Chiefs concerned. If it is planned to make these budget item changes after consultation with the Division Chiefs and with their agreement, I concur with the idea providing TCA/W approves. If not, I wish to be on record here and now as strongly objecting to such an idea. One of the serious handicaps of our division this fiscal year has been that it was not allowed to operate on the budget. This mistake must not be made next year if the Mission is to succeed at all.

cc: Mr. Bodie

GW Ferguson:o

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 22, 1953

Item/s received: Six each Typewriters, Underwood.

Serial Nos:

7137664-11

7137594-11

7268138-11

7289204-11

7137513-11

7266657011

Purchase Order No. 3244
to

dated

Requisition No. 22 470-900-107

dated March 5, 1953

Obligation No. 198

Date Received: June 18, 1953

Ordered by: Mr. John Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

Assigned to: Mr. John Bode, Controller

Method of shipment: ocean frt - Sttel Fabricator

Remarks: APPROVED: Stored (unassigned) Room 37.

John Bode

cc: AmEmbassy
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff Members

FROM: John A. Dunaway,
Acting U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Granting of Home Leave to Agency Personnel

The following Operations Memorandum has been received in answer to an inquiry by this mission:

"Technical Cooperation overseas personnel are subject to the same regulations governing home leave as are regular Foreign Service personnel. According to these regulations, home leave accrues from the date of arrival at the post and cannot be granted until two years of service abroad have been completed and the employee will return to the field for an additional tour of duty. Although the employee must accept an additional tour of duty abroad, this second tour need not be a full two years provided his services will not be needed in the country of assignment or any other Point 4 country for this entire period of time. However, a limited tour of duty following home leave may not be for less than one year.

"A second tour of duty of only one year cannot be approved solely for the convenience of the employee. Program needs must be the determining factor. In any case, a one-year tour of duty will always be considered an exception to the rule--an exception which is made because the individual cannot be utilized for a longer period in his current assignment or in any other assignment in the program.

"Should the Country Director wish to recommend a one-year tour of duty following home leave for other than program reasons, he should submit a justification and obtain the prior approval of TCA/W.

"These standards apply to all personnel assigned to the Point 4 program whether employed by TCA or the participating agencies.

" "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: **June 22, 1953**

Item/s received: **1. Carpet, self-tone, green, pattern - 16 ea**
2. Rug, fibre 9 x 12 ft - 32 ea

Purchase Order No. **B-470-900-101 (31)Final** dated **March 6, 1953**
to **Stern Office Furniture Co., 1236-20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.**

Requisition No. **470-900-101** dated

Obligation No. **100**

Date Received: **June 20, 1953**

Ordered by: **Mr. John Stacy, Acting Executive Officer**

Assigned to: **Mr. John Bode, Controller**

Method of shipment: **ocean frt - Exford**

Remarks: **APPROVED:**

John Bode

cc: **AmEmbassy**
TCA/H

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 22, 1953

Item/s received: Bedspread, 72 x 105" — 30 ea

Purchase Order No. A-470-900-101-821 dated 2-25-53
to Sears, Roebuck & Co., 1238 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Requisition No. 470-900-101 dated Jan 30, 1953

Obligation No. 100

Date Received: June 20, 1953

Ordered by: Mr. John Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

Assigned to: Mr. John Bode, Controller

Method of shipment: ocean frt — Exford

Remarks: APPROVED:

John Bode

cc: Embassy
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff Members

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""

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

SUBJECT: Clearance for Fred A. Barham

We shall appreciate your arranging country clearance for Fred A. Barham to work as an Extension Specialist with the Agriculture Division.

Following is a resume of Mr. Barham's education and experience background:

BS degree from Oklahoma A&M in 1927. His specialties are horticulture, agronomy, agriculture economics.

Mr. Barham served for eight years as farm manager on irrigated farms. He has had seventeen years experience as a County Extension Agent working with farmers in New Mexico.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

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RESTRICTED

Department of State, PS Allowance Section

June 22, 1953

Embassy JEDDA. TOWNS No. 36

AIR MAIL

Point 4: POST REPORT of May 31, 1953

Enclosed herewith are copies of the recent post report compiled by the
Technical Cooperation Administration mission in Saudi Arabia.

JADunaway
TCA:JASTacy:pm

RESTRICTED

TOTEC Saudi Arabian Desk

June 22, 1953

Ambassador JLDCA. TOTEC No. 35

AIR FORCE

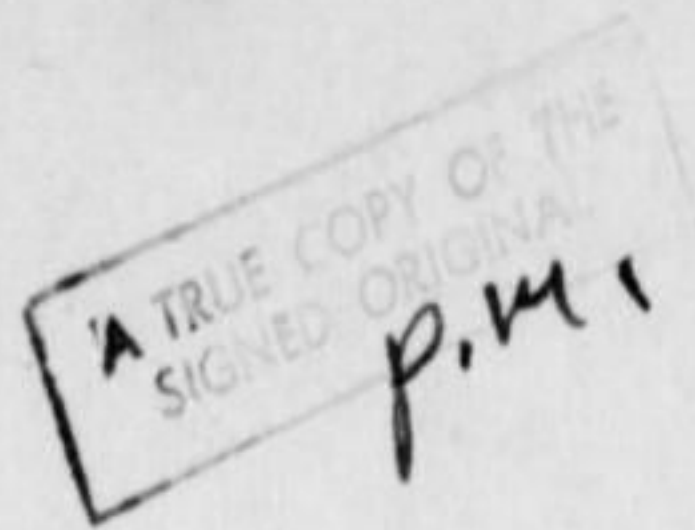
Point 4: POST REPORT of May 31, 1953

Enclosed herewith are copies of the recent post report compiled
by the Technical Cooperation Administration mission in Saudi Arabia.

JADunaway
TCA:JAstacy:pm

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UNCLASSIFIED



TOTECH/TCA Personnel Office

June 21, 1953

AmEmbassy JIDDA. TOTECH No. 34

AIR POUCH

Point 4: PERSONNEL - Report of TCA Personnel

Circular Airgram Control 152, dated June 1, 1953

The attached tabulation is submitted in compliance with the above referenced document. This airgram was received by TCA/SA June 16, 1953. We regret our inability to comply with the deadline stated.

The tabulation itself is self-explanatory providing all available information requested. We hope the information is complete.

Enclosure:

Report of TCA Personnel
(in triplicate)

NAME	TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	PCS. NO.	AGENCY	TERMINATION DATE	INTENTIONS
John A. Dunaway	Acting Dir. Management Spec.	FSS-1	\$10,250	SA-T-1	TCA	2/8/54	Ltd 2 yrs. 12/27/54
John A. Stacy	Acting Exec. O. Financial Spec.	FSS-2	10,250	SA-T-15	"	2/19/54	(a)
John Bode	Controller	FSS-3	8,721	SA-T-17	"	1/27/55	(a)
Edward F. Sinclair	Civil Eng.	FSS-2	9,230	SA-T-14	"	8/28/54	(a)
Robert B. Kennedy	Customs & Tariff O.	TCA-4	7,263	SA-T-11	"	9/20/53	(a)
Edward Betzig	Program O (Asst)	FSS-8	5,313	SA-T-5	"	3/30/54	(a)
Blanche Oakes	Secretary	FSS-10	4,443	SA-T-2	"	4/10/54	(a)
Di. George	Clerk	FSS-13	3,150	SA-T-13	"	6/10/54	(b)
Patricia Harlin	Clerk-Steno	FSS-13	3,270	SA-T-16	"	9/3/54	(a)
Dorothy Haddock	Clerk-Steno	FSS-13	3,870	SA-T-6	"	4/10/55	(b)

Glen Brown	Geologist	Pt 4-3	9,430	SA-Int-1	Int. (USGS)	11/9/52	(a)
Richard G. Bogus	Geologist	Pt 4-4	8,863	SA-Int-4		10/28/54	(a)
Roy O. Jackson	Geologist	Pt 4-5	6,113	SA-Int-2		11/9/52	(a)
Donald F. Dougherty	Hydraulic Eng.	Pt 4-4	8,463	SA-Int-5		3/25/53	(b)
Gus H. Goudarzi	Geologist	Pt 4-5	6,713	SA-Int-3		10/28/54	(a)

William J. Edens	Agriculturist	Pt 4-3	11,030	SA-Ag-1	Aggr.	10/8/54	(a)
Thos J. Moon	" (Ext.)	Pt 4-4	7,263	SA-Ag-3		10/4/54	(a)

Gerald W. Ferguson	Sanitary Engr.	Pt 4-3	10,030	SA-FSA-1	FSA	11/27/54	(b)
Neil Brinck	Pub. Health Engr.	Pt 4-4	8,163	SA-FSA-7		3/31/55	(a)

Robert D. Dolley	Educationist	Pt 4-3	10,030	SA-FSA-5	FSA	10/26/54	(a)

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Si,

We seem to have discarded the weekly series letter and as a result have failed to send you copies of some letters in which you may be interested. Please find enclosed copies of such letters as per attached list.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls. - 36

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:0

RESTRICTED

ask you to recover the tanker you delivered and cancel our order. We appreciate very much your patience and willingness to attempt to supply our needs on this occasion and regret that this particular transaction cannot be completed. I am sure that in the future we will have need for other items which you supply. Your Mr. Frank has been most courteous and attentive. I will certainly very soon avail myself of your kind invitation to visit your premises at Kilo 5, Mecca Road, to become better acquainted with your organization and the products you distribute.

Very truly yours,

John A. Stacy,
Acting Executive Officer

JADunaway
TCA:JASTacy:pm

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

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Saudi Arabia

Encls. - 36

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:0

RESTRICTED

Enclosures

1. Memo. Ferguson to Dunaway dtd 4-6-53, re "Meeting of April 5 with Dr. Mahmud Awad concerning Establishment of a Laboratory for the Manufacture of Vaccines."
2. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div. to H.E. Deputy Finance Minister, 4-14.
3. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Deputy Asst.Min. of Finance, 4-21.
4. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re: Meeting with SAG Police Officials re proposed Training Project, 4-23.
5. Ltr Stacy, Acting Exec.O. to Harvey Sherman, TCA/W, 4-27.
6. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re "Meeting with Industrial School Director," 4-27.
7. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health and San.Div. to Dr. M. Khashukji, Secretary General, Min. of Health, Mecca, dtd 5-3-53.
8. Ltr Ferguson to Sec.Genl., Min. of Health, Mecca, dtd 5-4-53.
9. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re "Meeting with the Directorate General of Education Representative," dtd 5-4-53.
10. Memo Sinclair to Dunaway re "Railway Survey", 5-12.
11. Memo Dunaway to Sinclair, Inspector, Railroad Survey, re "Translation of Survey Report," 5-16.
12. Memo Sinclair to Dunaway re "Translation of Survey Report," 5-16.
13. Memo Moon, Ext. Specialist Irrigation Farming, to Dr. Edens, Chf, Agri.Div., Subj: Crops seeded for Adaptation on Soil with excessive Salt Concentration on Kilo 41 Government Exp. Station near Jidda, dtd 5-18-53.
14. Memo Moon to Edens, Subj: Visits to Farms and Gardens in Riyadh and Vicinity as Guest of the Minister of Finance for 10 Days", dtd 5-19-53.
15. Ltr Dolley, Chf, Education Div., to Edward E. Pierce, TCA/W, dtd 5-21-53.
16. Ltr Dunaway to Taggart, TCA/W, dtd 5-23-53.
17. Ltr.Dunaway to Welling, TCA/Jordan, dtd 5-23-53.
18. Ltr Edens, Chf, Agri.Div., to Bolster, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture/W, 5-26-53.
19. Memo Betzig to Smith, Admin.O., AmEmb, Jidda, dtd 6-4-53.
20. Ltr Edens to Bolster, USDA/W, 6-4-53.
21. Memo Ferguson to Dunaway, Subj: Field Trip to Geneva, Switzerland, dtd 6-4.
22. Ltr Dunaway to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance, Jidda, dtd 6-6-53, re financing of a special aerial photographic survey desired by FAO and technical assistance in connection with harbor improvements at Gizan.

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Enclosures (cont.)

23. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div., to H.E. Asst.Dep. Finance Minister, Jidda, dtd 6-7-53, re ground water possibilities in the vicinity of Um Lajj.
24. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health & San.Div., to Secy.Gen., Min.of Health, Mecca, 6-11.
25. Ltr.Edens, Chf, Agri.Div./Jidda, to Bolster, FAS, USDA/W, 6-11-53.
26. Ltr.Dolley, Chf, Edu.Div./Jidda, to Dr. Raymond C. Gibson, U.S.Dept. of Education/W, dtd 6-12-53.
27. Ltr Dolley to Pierce, TCA/W, dtd 6-12-53, re training program for Jamjoom.
28. Memo Edens to Dunaway, 6-13-53, Subj: Natural Resources Development basic to improving Agriculture in Saudi Arabia.
29. Memo Dunaway to Sadek Hussein, Dir., Liaison Office for Tech.Assistance, Subj: Official Status of Mr. R. B. Kennedy, dtd 6-15-53.
30. Ltr Brown, USGS - TCA Field Party, to H.E., The Min.of Finance, Riyadh, dtd 6-16-53, enc. report by Mr.Bogue, Geologist, TCA/Jidda, of his trip to Diba.
31. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance, Jidda, dtd 6-16-53, re water development at Rais or Buraiqua.
32. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natl.Resources Div., to H.E. The Min. of Finance, Riyadh, dtd 6-16-53, re use and treatment of water from Dahl Hitt.
33. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance/Jidda, dtd 6-17-53, re supply of fresh water for Um Lajj.
34. Ltr Edens, Chf, Agri.Div./Jidda, to J.G.Hamilton, Agri.Consultant, ARAMCO, Dhahran, dtd 6-20-53, re arrival Nixon, date specialist.
35. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health & San.Div/Jidda, to Secy.Gen., Min.of Health/Mecca, dtd 6-20-53, re visit of Dr.Jesus Azurin, Quarantine O. of Manila.
36. Memo to Files on Receipt of Supplies (4 filing cabinets), dtd 5-23-53.

RESTRICTED

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

RESTRICTED

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a memo. of June 20 from Mr. Ferguson, and of my reply.

In addition to the problem of whether or not local employees can be paid from sums shown in the budget for U.S. technicians of a particular division is the more important question as to whether a sum shown in the budget for a particular activity or division can be diverted to other use if circumstances make this advisable. It would be helpful to have a clear-cut statement on this matter for I am sure that in the coming year it will become important since each division chief will no doubt contest for the full amount allotted to his work regardless of circumstances or the need for the program as a whole.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 2

As above

Mr. E. Reeseaman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

RESTRICTED

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 20, 1953

Mr. J. G. Hamilton
Agricultural Consultant
ARAMCO
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Guy:

We received a message last Thursday stating that Nixon would arrive in Jidda July 1st. The same day I cabled back the following:

Made arrangements Hamilton orient Nixon in Al Hasa area. Hamilton leaves July 2 European trip. If possible have Nixon arrive directly Dhahran several days before Hamilton's departure. Otherwise have Nixon arrive Jidda.

I am sorry Mr. Nixon's arrival has been delayed, and I hope he can have a few days with you. Also, I hope you have been able to arrange living accommodations at the Hofuf camp, or at least until Mr. Carlson arrives and something can be worked out at the old experiment station.

A jeep station wagon and a Dodge power wagon will be sent to El Kharj. I plan to have them on the road by June 26. Mr. Moon will be in charge. Should Mr. Nixon not arrive before you and Mrs. Hamilton leave Dhahran, I shall go with him to El Kharj and on to Dhahran, Qatif and Hofuf. Let's hope he will come a few days early.

Again, let me thank you and others of ARAMCO for your interest in date improvement work. I feel confident that much good will come from Mr. Nixon's efforts.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

CONFIDENTIAL

File 1

2

CHRON. —

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 1953

Dear Si:

This letter will be confined to the Rural Community Development Project.

Reference is made to your telegram 658. We have not as yet approached SAG along the lines suggested in the above telegram and, until our financial situation is clarified for 1954, it seems immaterial to which item of the agreement the cost of the technicians are charged. In either case this cost would have to be met from the total allotment for 1954.

We have not as yet received an explanation as to the makeup of the "team" you propose to engage by contract for the community project. However, the personnel pattern and budget of each division will in my opinion have to be reduced by the number of its technicians employed by contract. Thus if two public health technicians are on a contract team, the Public Health budget and personnel will have to be proportionately reduced. Please note Mr. Ferguson's attached memo in which he disagrees with this point of view.

I am not sure I understand the part of the telegram suggesting that two teams of five each be employed by contract in addition to five employed directly under the regular program budget. If this means that a total of fifteen technicians are to be assigned to this project at a total cost of \$300,000 (not including materials, supplies, etc.) out of a total budget of \$1,000,000, I am of the opinion it would divert far too great a portion of our effort and funds to this project and leave the rest of the program ineffective.

I note in Mr. Betzig's memo. of December 11, 1952, reference to the Gizan road and the advisability of putting it in a more usable condition, and suggesting further the advisability of supplying roadbuilding machinery to a value of \$150,000. I concurred fully with this suggestion and recommended the purchase of the machinery as an incentive to SAG to begin construction. It would take too long to enumerate all the untoward circumstances which have arisen in getting the road construction under way. However, most of the machinery has been procured and the second construction company to be engaged by SAG may possibly start work within three

weeks

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

weeks. The completion of the road will take a considerable time but as to how much, I would not hazard a guess.

At the time the Asir development scheme was negotiated, the plan of operation was somewhat nebulous. However, as incorporated in the agreement, the general purposes are three-fold:

1. Development of land and water resources, drilling of wells, construction of irrigation works, testing of soils and bringing new land into cultivation.
2. To improve agricultural production, improve live stock, control diseases and insects, improve processing, marketing and farming methods.
3. Improve health, transportation, highways, education.

There have been several recommendations as to methods of procedure and scope and direction of the work. I refer to a memo. from Mr. Betzig of December 11, 1952, with supporting memoranda from Messrs. Brown, Edens and Ferguson. I also make some suggestions in my letter to you of December 30, 1952.

At the time El Darb was decided upon Dr. Brown was the only member of the staff who had first-hand knowledge of Wadi Itwad, the Asir region and the condition of the available road. FAO has issued several technical reports on soil, rainfall and agriculture of this region but I am not sure whether Dr. Stratton and the officials in Washington had seen these reports. It was generally known, however, that El Darb is some 450 miles from Jidda, connected by a poor apology of a road, with a very trying climate especially in the summer months, with a total population of the village of El Darb from 1500 to 2000, with perhaps as many more people in the other small villages in the wadi.

Now to get this project under way, several other things are necessary besides a passable road: water, housing and technicians.

The personnel situation is too well known to enlarge on here. Up to date none of the technicians which Messrs. Edens and Ferguson consider necessary has arrived, although Mr. Moon has spent about a month in the region and might be available for further assignment.

As for water, I refer to the accompanying statements by Drs. Brown and Edens.

As for housing, Mr. Moon accompanied the well driller to El Darb with the idea of overseeing construction of a headquarters house as soon as water was available. Otherwise the headquarters might be miles away from water and from the new fields to be irrigated. However, if a team or teams of technicians are contracted for at \$20,000 each, we assume that the contractor will furnish housing as well as surface transportation.

Now

Now the agreement on this project also provides for development of the region around Kulais. I am informed by Drs. Edens and Brown that the population and land under cultivation at Kulais are much smaller than that around El Darb and that the soil also is less promising. Dr. Brown is of the opinion that a plentiful underground water supply will be found. We should have definite information on water within a few weeks as test wells are now being drilled. Kulais has one very great advantage over El Darb - it is only a short distance from Jidda, with a fairly good road. It takes only a couple of hours at most to reach Kulais as compared with from five to twenty days to El Darb, depending on how many times the cars are stuck in the sand or break down.

You will note from the accompanying memos. from Messrs. Brown, Edens, Betzig and Ferguson that there is some divergence of opinion as to the immediate steps to be taken in implementing the El Darb project.

Taking all the known facts and opinions into consideration, I offer the following suggestions for what they are worth:

1. That one team of 5 technicians only be employed in FY-54 and that these be divided between El Darb and Kulais.
2. That work at El Darb be confined at first to exploration of ground and surface water; if a suitable supply of underground water is not found the work to be centralized in technical work on contour mapping, diversion dam design, construction, etc. This should be supplemented by work of such specialists as may be available in soils, live stock and other phases of agriculture.
3. That if a sufficient ground water supply is found at Kulais, a couple of technicians should be assigned there - one in agriculture and one in health. If water is not found, another site should be selected in agreement with SAC. Regardless of other favorable circumstances, the population at Kulais - about 300 - does not justify a large outlay of money such as a full team of five would entail.

These suggestions are offered with some hesitation as I am not sure that all the factors in the situation are properly evaluated. There may, of course, be better alternatives and we would welcome the results of your thinking on the subject.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

Enclosures - 5

Memoranda to J.A.Dunaway, Act.Dir.

1. Fr.Ferguson, Chf, Health & San. Div., dtd 6-8-53, Subj: Health Activities of the "Rural Community Development Project."
2. Fr.Ferguson, Chf, Health & San. Div., dtd 6-11-53, Subj: The Effect of the Asir Project on the Personnel Pattern of the Division of Health and Sanitation for FY-54.
3. Fr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div., dtd 6-14-53, Subj: Darb Project.
4. Fr Edens, Chf, Agriculture Div., dtd 6-14-53, Subj: Community Development Project in Wadi Itwad-Asir.
5. Fr Betzig, Acting Program Officer, dtd 6-18-53, Subj: Re-Evaluation of Asir-Khulais Project.

CONFIDENTIAL

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 20, 1953

Secretary General
Ministry of Health
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

The U. S. Public Health Service has informed us that Dr. Jesus Azurin, Quarantine Officer of Manila, is finishing his fellowship in the United States and it is hoped that he can observe quarantine practices in several countries on his way home. It has been suggested that he visit London, Cairo, Jidda, Karachi and Calcutta.

We have been asked to contact you to explain this request and to seek the approval of the Ministry of Health for Dr. Azurin to visit Jidda during the week of August 3 to observe airport and port quarantine activities.

It would be greatly appreciated if arrangements could be made for Dr. Azurin's visit. It is desirable to notify Dr. Azurin as soon as possible regarding your decision.

Please accept my respects.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and
Sanitation Division

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 20, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

RE: Request for personnel to accompany Thomas J. Moon
on trip to El Kharj

You will recall my discussion with you relative to transporting vehicles to El Kharj to be used by Mr. Nixon. Mr. Moon plans to leave about June 25th and he will need a minimum of two men to accompany him. One should be a driver-interpreter and the other a guard or a cook. Your cooperation in supplying these two men at the above mentioned time will be appreciated. You may wish to talk to Mr. Moon regarding arrangements.

Also, I should appreciate your arranging for Mr. Moon to obtain gasoline while enroute should he need same.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 20, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gus H. Goudarzi, Geologist
Natural Resources Division

RE: Travel Orders for Mrs. Goudarzi

Mrs. Goudarzi is planning a trip to Asmara for needed
medical attention.

Would you kindly authorize transportation via Military
Air Transport Service.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chun

TOTUS Saudi Arabian Desk

²⁰
June 23, 1953

Embassy JEDAH. TOTUS No. 33

POINT 4. PARAGRAPH: Applications for Renewals of Separation Allowance Grants for FY-1954.

Submitted herewith for your approval are three applications for renewals of Separation Allowance Grants for the 1954 fiscal year, properly executed in duplicate on Form 25-335.

The applicants, Thomas J. Moon, John Bode, and Richard G. Horne are the only members of our staff presently receiving this type of allowance.

Two other staff members, Edward F. Sinclair and Walt Brink, submitted applications for separation allowances on February 19 and April 21, 1953, respectively. As no reply has been received to this date, no renewal applications have been prepared by these two employees. An indication of the status of their applications now being processed will be appreciated.

JAB:amw
TGA:JBodg:dg

UNCLASSIFIED

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 18, 1953

TO: Mr. Clark Majors
Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.

FROM: Richard G. Bogue
Natural Resources Div., TCA

SUBJECT: Well Locations - Wadi Kulais

Two sites were located, one (Location A) is approximately one kilometer northeast of Test Well No. 2 (the well just completed and tested by Mr. Cox). The other site (Location B) is three kilometers southward from Test Well No. 2. Mr. Cox was with me and knows where both of the sites are located.

At Location A, it is suggested that when the hole reaches the bottom of the gravels, a pumping test be made. After this is done the hole should be deepened between 75 and 100 feet into the shales and another pumping test be made. If this is done there will be some data on the amount of water in, or may be expected from, the shale formation.

No depth is suggested for the hole at Location B at the present. If it is found in the hole at Location A that there is ground water in the shale formation this hole should go down. If the yield of water from the shale is low or nil the hole should be stopped at the bottom of the gravels.

R.G. BOGUE

cc: Glen F. Brown
Sadek bey Ruaseini
Badr bey Fahoum

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director
TCA, Jidda

RE: Commissary and Mess Privileges for Carney Howell

We expect Carney Howell, a TCA Washington official, to be in Jidda on or about June 22. Mr. Howell plans to stay for approximately one week.

We shall appreciate your requesting the Saudi Government Representative to Bakers to issue the necessary book and card to enable Mr. Howell to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess while he is in Jidda.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director
TCA, Jidda

RE: Commissary and Mess Privileges for Rolf T. Skrinde

We expect Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitarian with the Health Division, to arrive in Jidda on or about June 26.

We shall appreciate your requesting the Saudi Government Representative to Bakers to issue the necessary book and card to enable Mr. Skrinde to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director
TCA, Jidda

RE: Commissary and Mess Privileges for Joseph M. Butler

We expect Joseph M. Butler, Malariologist with the Health Division, to arrive in Jidda on or about June 26. Mr. Butler will be accompanied by his family.

We shall appreciate your requesting the Saudi Government Representative to Bakers to issue the necessary book and card to enable Mr. Butler and his family to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Cheney

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Re-Evaluation of Asir-Khulais Project

I. BACKGROUND OF PROJECT

Composition of U. S. Contributions

In July, 1952, SAG was dissatisfied with the relatively small TCA/SA program budget and threatened to cancel the program. Dr. Stratton held several conferences with Najib Bey Salha, then the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. He tentatively proposed that he would seek a \$500,000 cash increase, if SAG would match it, to be spent in some community for development purposes. No details are available in the field concerning his conferences in August, 1952, in Washington with Department and TCA officials. It was decided that TCA would offer SAG a package program as part of the FY-53 budget - the Railway Survey, an Aerial Survey and the \$500,000 Community Development Project. Ambassador Hare and Dr. Brown are believed to have opposed the idea of community development, stressing the peculiar nature of Saudi Arabia and the need to push geological studies and land-water use development before undertaking an over-all improvement program.

In a memorandum to Najib Bey Salha from Dr. Stratton dated September 13, 1952, it is stated "it is understood that if the project is agreed upon, the U. S. Government, through Point 4, would contribute \$500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) exclusive of the salaries of U. S. technicians, provided that SAG would contribute an equivalent sum in Riyals."

It was clearly understood that the project was thought of by Dr. Stratton and so presented to SAG as 'capital assistance'.

In a memo for the files from Dr. Stratton dated October 23, 1952, regarding a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Finance, Suliman Hamad; Dr. Edens, Dr. Brown and Sadek Hussein, the following is stated:

"We should jointly embark upon a Community Development Project with the U. S. providing \$500,000 exclusive of the cost of the technicians" --- "I pointed out that this represented a contribution of nearly one million dollars (\$350,000 RR Survey, \$120,000 Aerial Survey, \$20,000 Schools in Jidda, \$500,000 Community Development Project) which was in a sense a cash contribution to the SAG and that in addition to this approximate million dollars cash contribution, we plan to give them the services of perhaps 40 technicians and that we were prepared to pay not only the cost of the salaries of technicians but to pay for the cost of their housing in Saudi Arabia."

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II. DURATION OF PROJECT

The \$500,000 contribution was clearly regarded as being a one-year contribution - namely FY-53.

In a letter to Mr. Fryer from Dr. Stratton dated October 23, 1952, in which the October 22 meeting is discussed, Dr. Stratton wrote: "I should add that when asked if TCA would continue with this sort of development work another year, I replied that I could not guarantee what sums would be appropriated nor for what purposes. I added, however, that if in this current year, we could demonstrate here in Saudi Arabia that our two governments were working in close and friendly cooperation and producing tangible results that I felt that both governments would wish to continue this sort of program and projects beyond the end of this fiscal year."

In a letter to Fryer from Stratton dated November 4, 1952, regarding the FY-54 budget, he noted: "It should also be pointed out that the budget makes no provision for direct financial contributions to Community Development Projects in '54."

NOTE:

It should be remarked here that the proposed Community Development Project in Tihama-Asir was drawn up on the barest of essential information. Some aerial survey work had been done; also some geological studies and mapping. FAO teams had also made studies in this general area. However, no careful detailed study was made of the region with the object in mind of selecting objectives, delineating work to be done, estimating costs and time periods and how the project was to be carried on over a number of years. Considering the very backward, isolated and neglected nature of the region, the most careful planning should have been done. It should have been apparent to anyone even casually familiar with the region that no one-year project could be expected to do much more than touch the surface. The only concession to planning was the Agreement's provision that the funds obligated in FY-53 would be available for expenditure over a three year period.

III. SELECTION OF PROJECT SITES

Selection of the sites had been delayed awaiting Dr. Brown's return in late October, 1952, from the U. S. His decision was of prime importance as he was the only staff member in any sense familiar with this and other regions. Following his return, due to pressure from SAG to present a development plan, there was no time available for a careful and comparative analysis of several regions. This was unfortunate as the sum of money at hand was very small in terms of what was proposed to be done and in terms of the very great natural obstacles to economic development work in Saudi Arabia.

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Among the sites discussed were the Anaiza-Buraida District, Wadi Sahbah, east of El Kharj and west of the Dahana, wadis around Jidda and Taif, and southwestern Arabia - namely the northern end of the Tihama el Yemen including wadis Gizan and Itwad and the Abha Najran region and the southern end of Tihama-esh-Sham, including Wadi Hali and Wadi Yebah. These latter wadis were favored by Dr. Brown but as aerial survey-mosaic work had not been completed as they had been in Wadi Itwad, the latter was selected. Wadi Sahbah, of considerable potential development value, was not selected due to Dr. Stratton's belief it was too close to Riyadh and might, if developed, become another Royal farm. The Tihama al Yemen with fair soils and water conditions and with certain political factors being considered, was regarded with greatest favor although studies were still in their beginning phase.

In a memo to the files regarding the October 22 conference, Dr. Stratton writes "We had chosen the areas presented partly because they had already been photographed and explored by the Natural Resources Division and partly because of their accessibility to Jidda. I also pointed out that I had felt that in the areas we presented more could be done with the money available and in a shorter time than in certain other regions to which we had given consideration." "Of the regions we discussed, the SAG officials indicated the desirability of undertaking a Community Development Project at Wadi Itwad, Asir; and Wadi Khulais, Hejaz."

NCTE

I was not asked to attend this or any other conference with SAG officials concerning this Project, nor was I given an opportunity to inspect Wadi Itwad.

It might be remarked that Itwad is as difficult of access as any location in Eastern Arabia.

The Tihama-Asir and the mountain Asir region are generally regarded as among the most promising, agriculturally, in Saudi Arabia due to good soils and a relatively fair rainfall (as compared to the desert climate prevailing elsewhere). However, all reports indicate that despite the relatively favorable conditions, that the people exist in great poverty and are constantly in a precarious position due to their inability to use properly the water available. Therefore, the goal ought first to be to develop controls over water flow and thus conserve all available supplies for use for crops and for human and animal consumption.

Selection of sites obviously should have been dependent on a clear conception of objectives. In selecting the Tihama it is not clear as to what objectives were sought. If water development were the basic goal, planning would have had to have been in terms of years and millions of dollars. (This view is premised on the British experience in water development under somewhat similar conditions in Aden - specifically the Abayan District, with a local rainfall of 2" and heavy rains in the highlands draining into the wadis, on which several reports are available).

-4-

RESTRICTED

In the opinion of most technicians familiar with the situation, such development is the only really fruitful one.

The other approach for the Tihama is to try to improve conditions mainly through technical assistance. It is to be most seriously questioned if such an approach is the most practical. The primitive nature of the economy, the lack of transport facilities and the general isolation of the region would probably be little affected, even in the course of years, by this method. In more advanced communities such as Qatif, Hofuf, Abha, etc., this way is undoubtedly sound. But in the Tihama it would appear, after careful study, to be impractical until such time as the control and use of water are improved. The very isolation of the region mitigates against its being a "demonstration center". Saudi officials certainly would not undergo the hardships to see it. It is also to be noted that FAO in Wadi Gizan is approaching the problem from the viewpoint of land and water development. By providing a sound economic basis on which to build, they hope to rejuvenate a now stagnant if not actually declining region.

The Khulais - Madda esh Sham Wadis appear to be somewhat better suited for the community type approach. They are readily accessible to Jidda and hence might be used to demonstrate to SAG officials what can be done to better the life of Saudi rural dwellers. However, the water problem is of importance here also. Unless water can be controlled and new sources found, additional land cannot be brought into cultivation. This means that the present subsistence living can be improved only to a very limited degree.

In summing up site selection, it must be stressed that any type of improvement in Saudi Arabia has to be thought of in terms of years. It is a serious mistake to think that conditions here can be changed in a few years by a few foreign technicians. Spectacular results cannot be expected as Saudi Arabia is a poor land. Real improvement will come largely from the discovery of new resources or the efficient use of and discovery of new water sources.

IV WORK PLANS

The October 23 memorandum from Dr. Stratton notes that he informed SAG, when questioned as to work procedure, that "the Natural Resources group would move directly to the community with proper equipment and would start drilling wells at sites which had already been selected by them and that at the same time Dr. Edens would send in agricultural technicians to study existing agricultural conditions and discuss ways and means for crop improvements with local officials" -- "it will be our intention as soon as possible to send into these communities a public health team and that this team would be equipped not only for preventive measures in malarial control but would plan to set up a clinic for examinations of the people and for treatment of diseases."

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While objectives were left very general and with no detailed plan of action worked out, the Saudis were given to understand that work would begin immediately. In a letter to Fryer dated November 2, Stratton notes that the first job will be to drill wells and "it will be essential to improve the road to Wadi Itwad and we may need to purchase or rent equipment available here".

Under these general arrangements, the project started. Great delay was experienced in getting a drilling rig into the wadi - and indeed the project has continuously suffered from either lack of or breakdown of the equipment. When it finally arrived, results were far from favorable with two wells proving to be salt and a third having a limited quantity of sweet water for camp supply. Further drilling is still to be undertaken with results still in question. It would appear as though the stress on wells for irrigation has caused the need for controlling flood water to be somewhat overlooked. However, studies have been carried on concerning the drainage area of Itwad and it is recognized that control and use of flood water is of prime importance in any planning. FAO plans for Gizan are based on flood control projects with a certain amount of well drilling proposed. Conditions in Itwad as regards rainfall, etc., are very similar to those in Gizan.

Final decision on road improvement was slow in coming but some time ago steps were taken to purchase \$150,000 worth of equipment from the TCA portion of funds with the Saudis performing the work. This expenditure, actually a meagre one, illustrates how necessary pre-planning is. If the region is to be developed, such an expenditure is only the beginning. The road costs are rough estimates and are dependent on the amount and type of work to be done. Under the harsh, desert conditions and difficult maintenance problems, equipment wears out rapidly. It is to be expected that this item will need to be supplemented if the road is to be kept open and in fair repair. Work has not yet begun although SAG has at last selected a contractor to do the job.

Due to slow recruitment of personnel there have been no agriculture technicians or public health teams to send into the area. Hence, to date, with well drilling still in the exploratory stage, the road work still to be begun and the lack of personnel, the project remains almost wholly on paper.

Khulais and Hadda esh Sham are in a similar condition of paralysis with water resources still uncertain.

V. FUNDS

At this time no funds are available for the project. This is due to failure to post as an obligation the \$500,000 Project Funds and their subsequent expenditure for other purposes. To date, \$150,000 has been spent or is available for the purchase of road machinery or equipment and \$40,000 for medical supplies. This means that in any case, TCA cannot carry out its commitments to SAG under the Agreement. This in itself is a most difficult and embarrassing situation.

If work is planned in the area in FY-54, funds must be obligated through the drawing up of a supplement to the Rural Community Development Project Agreement. This lack of funds is obviously of prime importance as even Washington's proposal to use part of the project funds to contract teams of technicians is impossible under the circumstances.

This latter proposal would require a further negotiation with SAG as the Agreement clearly was intended to provide a capital fund of \$500,000 with technicians being provided in addition. It is doubtful if SAG in its present frame of mind would accept this proposal. Also as stated previously, the money allocated for this project is very little when compared to the long list of services proposed to be carried out in the Agreement.

VI. Re-EVALUATION OF PROJECT

The field staff is in agreement that the Itwad project must be re-evaluated if the most fruitful results are to be obtained. There is the unanimous opinion that such results are most likely to be obtained through the improvement in the use and control of water resources. Such improvements, while inevitably costly and time consuming, will in the long run contribute greatly to the general all-round economic development of Saudi Arabia by allowing for an appreciable increase in food production.

The irrigation systems currently used and as described vividly in the Van der Plas - FAO report are antiquated and inefficient. The amount of flood water which is used economically is only a small percentage of what could be used were sedimentation and erosion controlled, proper diversion structures, canals and ditches repaired or built. Reports indicate that a very appreciable amount of land could be placed in production and land already used be made more productive were surface water properly handled and in certain instances if pumps were installed to enable ground water to be used for irrigation purposes. Also related to such work is the need to have a thorough knowledge of the soils available in the region.

Complicating the entire problem is the very backward nature of the region with the cultivators lacking modern knowledge with which to improve conditions and also without financial ability to do so even if desired. Van der Plas reports that disastrous floods and lack of any kind of reserves have caused the abandonment and loss of lands on the part of many farmers in recent years.

Therefore, the prime objective of this work ought to be to stimulate means for controlling and using ground water and surface water and carry out actual demonstration projects to train and educate the people in the region to use better irrigation methods and systems. Soil studies have to be made, leveling and preparation of old and new land undertaken, irrigation systems **should** be repaired, enlarged and extended and such new works built as are within the range of the financial means available - including canals, diversion structures, storage reservoirs, etc.

It is proposed that exploratory drilling be continued and studies of control of surface water pressed. Meanwhile, road repair will be carried on. As health and agriculture technicians become available, they can be sent into the Wadi to begin projects and to ameliorate local conditions. Obviously, continued work on the project is dependent on a clarification of the mission's financial status. At this time, with the project funds expended for other purposes, little can be done except such work as technicians can carry on without expenditures for supplies, equipment, contract work, etc.

It is clear that an irrigation engineer and a soils expert must be on hand to supervise this project. They ought to work in coordination with local technicians. These latter will be difficult to find but every effort ought to be made to do so. After studying the region and using the information developed by previous studies, these technicians will make proposals as to work to be undertaken and will prepare designs and plans for the same. Every effort should be made to carry out such projects cooperatively and with the participation of the local inhabitants. As far as possible, local materials, hand tools and labor should be used and the use of expensive machinery kept to a minimum. A long range objective must be to train local personnel to carry on and extend this work in the future.

Chrono

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 17, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein,
Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance.

FROM: John A. Dunaway,
Acting U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

RE: Miscellaneous Food.

We are turning over to you as of this date a small lot of miscellaneous canned food and a small amount of white flour which were left over after the last railway survey trip.

Inasmuch as the greater portion of this food was purchased with funds furnished by the SAG in accordance with Agreement covering the railway survey, we feel it is only proper that the food should be returned to the Saudi Government for whatever distribution they may wish to make of it.

Will you please sign the attached copy of this letter, thereby indicating for our record receipt of the food in question.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Copy to: Mr. E. F. Sinclair.

Received Food:

Date: _____

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 17, 1953

Your Excellency:

The testing at Um Lajj has found a supply of fresh water sufficiently large for the town. Accordingly, Your Excellency can dispatch a surveying crew to map a water line from the well to a reservoir site on a limestone bench on the east side of the town. The westernmost bench which is nearest the town is 10 meters higher than the second floor of the Emir's house, according to our altimeter survey, and a reservoir located on this bench should supply sufficient pressure to adequately furnish flowing water throughout the town. A reservoir and distribution design could be made at the same time.

A relief well is being drilled near the well just completed. As soon as the quality and quantity of the water in the relief well is known, the pumps may be ordered.

Please accept my respects.

Very truly yours,

Olen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources
Division

His Excellency,
The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

June 17, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Circular Airgram No. 3316 on Proposed Land Reform Seminar

I am rerouting this airgram with the request that you give it your consideration and take such action as you deem appropriate. I recall we had some conversation on the subject but I am sorry to say I did not keep notes on the conversation and am not too clear as to your idea on what, if anything, we should do in regard to it. Subsequent reference in the Economic Report for the week ending May 30 may be of interest in this connection.

JADunaway:o

Attachment -

Circ. Airgram No. 3316

Econ. Report

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 16, 1953

Your Excellency:

I have followed the ancient dibble 3 kilometers north of Hayis for a distance of 7 kilometers. The water in the ancient funnel flowed from east to west, coming from one of the splays of Wadi Safra. East of the Yenbo-Rabigh road there is a small plaster (juss) lined reservoir on the south side of the dibble. The easternmost "manholes" end near three mounds of earth and what looks like part of an ancient wall, evidently a very old dwelling site in a drainage line coming from Wadi Safra. The west end of the invisible manhole is 1-1/2 kilometers west of the Yenbo-Rabigh road. The old ruins of Shara Buraiqua are due west of the road about 6 kilometers.

Water for any development at Rais or Buraiqua would most likely come from Wadi Safra. The water in this wadi, like others in the Hejaz, becomes progressively saltier downstream, and test drilling plus careful mapping of the dabboula is needed to obtain and use the water before it becomes brackish.

Please accept my respects.

Very truly yours,

Glen F. Brown
USOS - TCA Field Party

H.E. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 16, 1953

Your Excellency:

Herewith is a report by Mr. Bogue, Geologist, of his trip to the iron-bearing formation northeast of Diba in the company of Mr. Simon Lake, Geologist for the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Lake talked to me briefly on his return to Jidda. His comments were that large deposits of low-grade iron ore interbedded with chert, the iron oxide and chert occurring in alternating thin beds, were seen. No exposures of shipping-grade ore in sufficient volume were seen, but he thinks that the deposits need detailed study with the hope that bands of ore of high enough grade and sufficiently large for shipping might be found.

I believe that aerial photography of the entire region, in connection with Your Excellency's wish for photo coverage throughout Arabia, would permit the most scientific approach to appraising the value of these deposits. The outcrops of iron-bearing formation could then be mapped and its relation to other formations established so that the most favorable areas could be studied in detail. If our plans for the expanded drilling program materialize in line with Your Excellency's wish, I would propose that we work in the Diba region early in the program.

Please accept my respects.

Yours very truly,

Glen F. Brown

Glen F. Brown
USGS - TCA Field Party

Encl.
Report

His Excellency,
The Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Riyadh.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 15, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Schubert Smith, Administrative Officer

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Per Diem - Mr. Sinclair

I return herewith the voucher for Mr. Sinclair's trip during the period February 22nd through April 17, 1953, having initialed the amended order, as requested. Since I cannot find any justification for compromising this claim by a reduction in per diem, I have deleted the reference thereto in the amended order. It is my opinion that in accordance with Executive Order No. 10 (copy attached) and the facts stated in my memo. of May 16, no per diem should be allowed in this case.

Encls. (2)

1. Voucher
2. Exec. Order No. 10

JAS:acy:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 15, 1953

TO: Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Official Status of Mr. R. B. Kennedy

I am pleased to report that Mr. R. B. Kennedy has been designated as Customs and Tariff Advisor, instead of his former title - Acting Customs and Tariff Advisor. He will under his new title be primarily responsible for technical assistance and advice on all matters relating to Customs Administration and Tariffs. I shall appreciate it if you will notify the proper authorities of this change in Mr. Kennedy's official functions.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 15, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: John A. Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Request to be relieved of Duties and Assignment as
Acting Executive Officer

Will you please include in your next cable to Washington a reference to this -- my urgent request to be relieved of the duties and assignment as Acting Executive Officer. I would very much prefer to use my remaining months in Jidda in an attempt to accomplish some of my work as Budget Advisor to SAG. This is in confirmation of our discussion of this date.

JASTacy:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 15, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Schubert Smith, Administrative Officer

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Per Diem - Mr. Sinclair

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Encls. (2)

1. Voucher
2. Exec. Order No. 10

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
December 23, 1952

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 10

TO: TCA Staff Members

FROM: E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Per Diem Rates for Riyadh and Similar Places

It is the policy not to allow per diem for trips to Riyadh or other places where the traveler incurs no expenses for traveling, food, lodging and transportation.

Chron
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 15, 1953

His Excellency Sayid Ali Muntaz
Minister of Finance of Iraq
Baghdad, Iraq

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to present herewith my report on the
Customs Administration and Customs Tariff of Iraq.

It is quite obvious that a complete study and
recommendations for improvements in the customs and tariff
would require considerably more time than the three weeks
I was able to devote to it. However, it is my hope that
this report will be of important assistance in one of the
many tasks before Your Excellency.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully,

Robert B. Kennedy
Customs and Tariff Advisor

Encl - Report dated
June 15, 1953, entitled
"The Customs Administration
and Customs Tariff of Iraq".

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 15, 1953

His Excellency Sayid Ali Muntaz
Minister of Finance of Iraq
Baghdad, Iraq

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency concerning the report of Mr. Robert B. Kennedy on the Customs Administration and Customs Tariff of Iraq, submitted herewith.

The existing conditions in the customs administration in your country, and recommendations for improvement, have been discussed in detail with Mr. Kennedy. I fully concur in his recommendations and trust they will receive your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADUNAWAY
RBKennedy:djh

THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

AND

CUSTOMS TARIFF

OF

IRAQ

A Report to

His Excellency Sayid Ali Muntaz
Minister of Finance of the
Government of Iraq

by

Robert B. Kennedy
Customs and Tariff Advisor
Technical Cooperation Administration

June 15, 1953

A Report on
THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
AND
CUSTOMS TARIFF
OF
IRAQ

INTRODUCTION

The customs tariff and customs administration are undoubtedly among the most controversial subjects within government and private circles of any country. Equitable taxation through equal application of sound customs formalities is constantly opposed by certain private mercantile interests. Domestic industries seek every means of securing themselves from foreign competition regardless of the effects on the economic life of the consumer. Foreign industry attempts to cling to a market without regard to the industrial development of the consuming country.

For these reasons, attempts to improve customs administration and tariff legislation are difficult, yet fascinating. The approach to these problems in Iraq was made through close intensive contact for three weeks with customs officials and employees. Detailed discussions on customs and tariff problems were had. Formalities for clearing goods, step-by-step, were examined. A detailed review of specific provisions of customs and tariff legislation was made.

It is a pleasure to report that the customs administration of Iraq is advanced beyond my expectations. Iraq is fortunate in having

many well educated and qualified officials at the top level, as well as down through the ranks. The Customs Tariff and Customs Code are quite complicated yet well understood and applied. A modern import-export statistical system, the use of a multiple copy Bill of Entry, and many other up-to-date features of the customs justify pride in the administration.

However, improvements can and should be made. It is my hope that these recommendations will help to bring a higher degree of efficiency in customs administration and add to the economic stability and strength of Iraq through an improved customs tariff.

An analysis of present conditions and my recommendations for improvement follow.

I. Change in Customs Valuation Procedures

Designing and administering an equitable yet practical system of valuation for customs purposes is one of the most difficult problems confronting the customs administration of almost every country. In Iraq, customs valuation is creating many problems in an administration which is otherwise relatively free of difficulties. These problems could be reduced by a few changes in the valuation procedures now in effect.

A. Basis of Value

Article 30 of the Customs Code provides that the first basis of value shall be the domestic wholesale cash value (less duty and trade discount) of like goods, at the time and place of importation or exportation. The appraiser is thus required to determine the following facts to legally value each importation pursuant to this provision:

(1) wholesale value, not retail value; (2) cash value, not credit value;

(3) value of like goods, not value of the imported product; (4) value at time of importation, not at some other time; (5) value at the place of importation, not at some other place in or out of the country; and (6) duty and trade discount, if any.

This time-consuming procedure is undoubtedly necessary when the value of a product cannot be established by acceptable documentary evidence. However, in the last twenty years, the import trade of Iraq has changed so that now a large portion of imports arrive from countries the trade practices of which demand proper invoicing. The buyer and seller each know the actual price paid for the goods and often this is correctly expressed in the invoice.

It is therefore recommended that the basis of value be changed so that invoices, meeting the prescribed requirements, can be accepted as evidence of value. If acceptable evidence of value is not presented, the domestic wholesale value can then be resorted to. This change can be accomplished by amending Article 30 of the Customs Code to read as follows:

30. For the purposes of this law the real value shall be deemed to be:

(1) the actual price paid or agreed to be paid for the goods, plus all costs (including packing) incident to delivery of the goods to the place of importation into or exportation from Iraq, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever: or

(2) where such price is not ascertainable as in (1)

above, the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation into or exportation from Iraq, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; or

(3) where such price is not ascertainable as in (1) and (2) above, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

B. Proper Valuation

Customs and Excise Instruction No. 1 of 1947 prescribes the data which must be set forth in every invoice. These lengthy requirements make it more practical for the importer to use a printed standard invoice form. However, it is almost impossible to determine whether the standard invoice was certified by the supplier or filled in locally by the importer. The reason for this is that there is no requirement for official certification.

It is therefore recommended that Instruction No. 1 of 1947 be amended to require that an invoice, to be acceptable as proof of value, must be certified in the country of origin of the goods before a consular official of Iraq, a consular official of a friendly power, or by a notary public or other person authorized in the country of origin to administer oaths; and that such official or person shall date and sign the invoice and affix his official seal thereto.

Importers should be encouraged to present acceptable invoices. This can be done in several ways. Customs officials should not accept an invoice if it does not comply with each requirement. Such goods would then be valued according to the longer procedure provided for in the second basis of value. However, an invoice properly executed should be accepted without question, and the officials responsible for imposing penalties for making false import declarations should be active in enforcing the law. There is no better encouragement to declaring true value than making examples of those who falsify value.

To encourage true invoices, it is also recommended that Article 32 of the Customs Code be amended. This Article provides that goods may be taken by the government if the declared value is less than the appraised value; the importer is to be paid the value he declares, as full payment for the goods. The present provision is not being applied for the reason that customs officials are personally responsible for any loss by reason of inability of the government to sell such goods for the appraised value.

It is recommended that the following provision be substituted for the present Article 32:

32. If it appears that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the import or export declaration, such goods:

- (1) if of a type which can be divided in the proper amount without injury, change of character, or loss in value, and if the difference between the declared value and the value determined pursuant to Article 30 is more than 20 percent of the declared value,

(a) shall be divided, if the owner so demands, and that portion of the goods equal in value (according to valuation pursuant to Article 30 above) to the amount of duty and any other customs charges shall be retained for the use of the Government, the remaining portion to be delivered to the owner with customs receipt;

(b) if the owner does not demand division, shall be assessed according to the value fixed pursuant to Article 30 above and payment shall be made accordingly; or

(2) shall, in all other instances, be assessed according to the value fixed pursuant to Article 30 above and payment shall be made accordingly.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Collector when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry on payment of such increased rate of duties on the excess of the amended over the original valuation, or on such other terms as the Collector may determine.

It will be noted that, if the first basis of value (invoice value) is used, there would be no occasion to resort to Article 32; this provision would only apply where the second or third bases of value are used. Also, the difference between the appraised and declared value

must be more than 20 percent of the declared value before any goods are taken by customs; the government is not obliged to take goods when the difference in valuation is minor. Only that portion of the goods equal in value to the duty and charges would be taken; the government is not required to assume the obligation to dispose of the entire consignment merely to protect the duty, and the Customs officials would assume the responsibility for personal loss only to the extent of the difference in appraised value of the goods taken and the value obtained from their sale. Since the appraiser assumes this loss and since the importer may demand that customs take that portion of the goods, he will be cautious in his valuation. On the other hand, the importer takes the chance of having to follow through with an appeal or have his goods divided and part of it taken for customs duties, in addition to the usual possibility of penalties if the declaration is false.

II. Customs Police

The police authority upon which the customs administration must rely, is vested in the Ministry of Interior, which has a contingent of the force assigned specifically to work with customs officials on the enforcement of the customs and tariff laws. However, the police thus assigned are not subject to the control of customs officials. For this reason, misconduct, negligence in duty, or failure of the police to take instructions or follow through on information secured from the customs officials must be dealt with through representations to the superiors in the police organization. This is often ineffective or results in a mere transfer of the policeman to another customs post.

The proper enforcement of the customs and tariff laws is one of the

most difficult types of police work. Yet, protection of government revenues depends solely on effective enforcement. In fact, the very safety of the people and country depends upon the exclusion of unauthorized imports of arms, munitions, narcotics, and certain other contraband.

The customs organization is in the best position to properly enforce the customs and tariff laws. Their officials must be completely familiar with all the provisions of law. They are required to inspect all goods entering the country. Informers usually turn to them with information relating to smuggling activities. In addition, the customs organization has the obligation to carry out the customs law but no authority to directly control the enforcement of that obligation.

It is therefore recommended that a special police force be established within the customs organization, directly supervised by an Assistant Director General of Customs and Excise for Police. There should be an Assistant Collector of Customs and Excise for Police in each of the three Collectorates. The authority should thus spread throughout the customs organization just as any other branch of the customs service. The Customs Police should be made to feel a part of a complete, efficient, and effective arm of the branch of government where they belong.

III. Inspection of Goods

The inspection of goods by customs officials is now made after all other customs formalities have been completed. The purpose of the inspection is to be sure that the quantity and type of goods is identical

to that set forth in the Bill of Entry. If there is a shortage or overage, or if the description of the goods in the Bill of Entry is not representative of the actual goods, the Bill of Entry must be amended and all the customs records must be changed accordingly. Since samples of merchandise are often examined by the appraiser, differences as to description are usually found before time of inspection. However, the sample is taken before appraisement, thus requiring that the goods be located, opened, and samples taken at one time and that they again be opened for inspection at a later time.

It is therefore recommended that inspection of goods be made before the Bill of Entry is presented to the Manifest Section and if the goods are of a type usually requiring samples, that they be taken at the time of inspection. However, this should not preclude the taking of samples at a later time if found to be necessary.

It is also recommended that the inspection be made and reported separate from the Bill of Entry. At present, the inspector has the pertinent documents at the time of inspection. He is apt to agree with the description and quantity stated therein without thoroughly checking the consignment. He should be instructed to inspect a particular consignment, specifying to him the distinguishing marks and numbers, and to report its description and quantity without benefit of the pertinent documents.

IV. Re-Location of Customs Offices

The offices of the Baghdad Collectorate are several kilometers from the railway and airport warehouse area; the Basra Collectorate is several kilometers from the port warehouse area. During the course

of completing customs formalities, the importer is obliged to go back and forth between the offices and the warehouses. Customs officials in one area are obliged to visit the other area on official business. Papers and records must be transmitted between the two places. Efficiency and expedition in the customs administration suffer from the delays by reason of the distance. Also, proper supervision is handicapped.

It is therefore recommended that the offices of the collectorate at Baghdad be relocated to a place as near as possible to the railway warehouse and that the Basra Collectorate be relocated near the port warehouses.

Similarly, the offices of the Directorate General are in several different buildings in Baghdad. Consideration should be given to locating these offices in one place and possibly in the same location as the Baghdad Collectorate.

V. The Verification of Bills of Entry

There is an audit section within the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, having the function of reviewing or verifying each Bill of Entry after completion of customs formalities. A copy of each Bill of Entry is sent by each of the three collectorates to the Audit Section for this purpose. If the Audit Section determines that the duties or charges have been short-levied, the person originally paying the duty must pay the amount due. If there has been an overcharge, customs must refund the overpayment. However, the statute of limitations in both cases is six months from the date of original payment (Articles 39 and 40, Customs Code).

There are instances where the results of verification of the Bill

of Entry does not reach the customs post within the time limitation fixed. The Government or the importer suffers by reason of the loss of right to claim the additional amount due or the refund. Even when the time limitation has not expired, the claim against the importer is often submitted after he has sold the merchandise at a price based on the duties and charges originally paid. It is therefore too late to pass on to the consumer the additional amount he must pay. The importer makes up such amounts in other ways but such practices have the tendency to keep prices higher than they would otherwise be.

It is therefore recommended that verification of Bills of Entry be made at the three collectorates. This could be done by permanently stationing three of the present auditors at each of the three collectorates. Also, a check of the verification process should be made by the small Audit Section remaining in the Directorate General. This will reduce the time necessary for verification and for notice to the importer of differences found. Also, the auditors will be closer to the actual place of importation where information concerning the transaction is readily available.

VI. Customs Personnel

The high educational level of most employees in the Iraq Customs Service is very impressive. However, customs work is a specialty requiring experience and training within the customs administration. Every effort should be made to encourage employees to make the customs service a career so that their specialty training and experience will continue to be a benefit to the Government.

Positions at all levels should be filled by advancing qualified

employees within the customs service. Employees should be encouraged to take additional studies to qualify them for better positions. It is also recommended that the Customs Administration establish a sound program for training present customs employees for better positions and for training qualified incumbents. In addition, periodic conferences of particular branches of the customs service should be held, and the best qualified employees should be called upon to present papers and conduct discussions on their particular customs specialty. The results of these conferences should be made available to all employees interested in improving themselves. If the Customs Police is established within the Customs Service, as previously recommended herein, a special training program on enforcement should be made available to qualified employees and incumbents interested in this branch. Employee suggestions for the improvement of the customs administration should be encouraged.

VII. Customs Regulations

There is no single publication setting forth the effective Customs Regulations and Instructions. An official of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise has spent several years compiling the regulations and instructions in the Arabic language. It would be a great help to the customs service to have the benefit of this work.

It is therefore recommended that this work be continued and that it be published. It should also be compiled in English and published. The form of compilation should be made so that it can be amended easily. A loose leaf binder system should be used so that changes can be made without disturbing the entire publication. It should be kept up to date at all times. The publication should include all regulations and

instructions which customs officials and employees are responsible in any way for administering.

VIII. The Import and Export Tariff

The basic tariff legislation of Iraq (Customs Tariff, Law No. 11 of 1933) was modern, quite equitable, and a definite contribution to legislative order at the time it became effective. However, the intervening twenty years have brought numerous changes which now make this legislation definitely out of date. Drastic changes have occurred in prices, thus completely changing the significance of specific duties in relation to ad valorem duties. New standard tariff nomenclature has been formulated by international organizations and has now been followed in many countries, including some of the countries of the Middle East. Nine amendments to the Customs Tariff are now effective, changing many rates of duty with little consideration to the relationship between the many different rates. There is a definite need for a complete revision of the Customs Tariff.

Tariff legislation is of primary importance to the economic life of the country, including its people. Serious economic repercussions can result from bad tariff legislation. Any revision is therefore serious business and should be done on a professional scientific basis so that sound economic development will not be hampered in the slightest but will be fostered and bolstered in every way possible. To accomplish this result is a major undertaking. General policy as to level of duty must be established and level of duty for each product must be fixed. Decisions as to type of duty (specific, ad valorem, or compound) best

suited to the country and to individual products must be made. Modern practical tariff nomenclature, styled to fit local conditions, must be drafted.

It is therefore recommended that a temporary independent agency be established to make a thorough study of tariff needs of your country and to prepare sound, practical tariff legislation for submission to Parliament. This agency should be headed by a group consisting of one high-ranking qualified official temporarily assigned from each of the following government establishments: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economics, Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Agriculture, and any other Government agencies having functions which are affected by the tariff. The agency should have authority to secure all economic, trade and other information which would assist them in their work. Their staff should consist of the best available local experts in tariff legislation, economics, customs administration, and trade statistics. Also, the assistance of foreign experts in tariff matters should be secured to advise the agency in the details of their work.

Robert B. Kennedy
Customs and Tariff Adviser

Chron

UNCLASSIFIED
EXCLUDED

TOTEC Saudi Arabian Desk

June 14, 1953

Embassy JIBDA. TOTEC No. 32

AIR POUCH

Point 4 PROCUREMENT: FORMS SF-1015 and SF-1016
and BINDERS

The receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of Forms SF-1015 (Allotment Ledger) and SF-1016 (Distribution Ledger) requested in our Wicon 820 of April 23.

An additional 100 Forms SF-1015 and 200 Forms SF-1016, together with 4 suitable binders are required for new accounting procedure for 1952 and 1954 fiscal years.

Charge to Obligation Number 249.

We would appreciate receiving these forms by airmail, mailed to the attention of John Bode, Controller.

JABansuny
TCA: JBCBR:dg

UNCLASSIFIED

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Glen Brown, Chief, Natural Resources Division

RE: Darb Project

Test drilling for ground water is not yet complete. The drilling of three holes found a small supply of fresh water in one of them sufficient for a camp supply. There remain two test holes to prove or disprove large supplies of ground water beneath the eastern edge of the coastal plain. Drilling has been very slow because of injury to one driller and an attack of malaria by a second driller, plus difficult weather conditions. The second driller has been instructed to move his rig to the two remaining test sites and may be there drilling now although we have no communications. Radios on loan from Navy, urgently needed for Darb project, were delivered here two weeks ago minus power supplies, antennae, cables, headphones or speakers, and only one of two needed rectifiers for each transmitter. The drilling department has patched up one set, borrowing missing equipment from the Saudi Airlines and driller proceeding to Darb tomorrow will take it with him. The testing and reporting of results should be accomplished within the next month or two provided we get radio communication.

Regardless of the discovery of large ground water, the wadi flowing through Darb drains the second largest basin in the Tihama-Asir, being exceeded only by the drainage basin of Wadi Baish. Furthermore, the headwaters of the Itwad drainage includes the highest rainfall known to us through the vegetation studies of Dr. John Tothill. These factors were considered when the site was chosen. The rainfall comes largely in the summer months and therefore it seems important to me that the subjugation from surface rainfall be undertaken as soon as possible regardless of the results of test drilling. A large area of land classified as Class I by FAO lies along and northwest of the wadi and even primitive leveling with perhaps only a few spirit level surveying lines might make a very substantial beginning on the project.

As I had earlier pointed out, a dug well in the basement pediment along one of the wadis on the north side of Darb could easily be excavated with a few native laborers if the most favorable campsite is there, or else water could be hauled from one of the three or four good wells along Wadi Itwad in the vicinity of Darb.

~~Handwritten signature~~
~~Comm. Sec.~~

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 14, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

SUBJECT: Community Development Project in Wadi Itwad-Asir.

5/28

With reference to TCA/W telegram 658, it is my opinion that the TCA/W office does not have a clear picture of present conditions concerning the Asir Community Development Project negotiated with SAG on December 15, 1952. This project was entered into because of the belief by the Natural Resources Division and host government that underground water was available for reclaiming several thousand acres of new farm land which would result in much increased agricultural production sorely needed by the country.

Since the project agreement was signed, test wells have been drilled to determine the availability of water. Three wells have been drilled. Two are salty and the third has a capacity suited to a windmill pump. Another well or two are to be drilled before exploration is complete. The present outlook, to me, is that ground water will not be available for reclaiming the large tract of land northwest of El Darb, the main village on Wadi Itwad.

Farm lands along Wadi Itwad receive moisture principally from Wadi Sayls. There are a few hand-dug wells but they are used primarily by the village population and livestock. There are no reliable meteorological data for this area, and flood gauges have not been installed. The supply of water coming down the wadi during the limited annual period for rainfall is most anyone's guess. Consequently the water available for agricultural purposes is indefinite, and in some years no water is available due to prolonged drouths.

This situation limits the kinds of crops that can be produced. They must be very drouth resistant. Two crops are grown principally - sorghum and millet. Sorghum is the main bread crop and all irrigated fields are devoted to it. Millet is grown on land between the wadis and sometimes in the bed of the wadis. When visiting Wadi Itwad I did not see any millet growing. Natives plant millet on land adjacent to irrigated fields when they think rainfall has been sufficient to produce a crop. It is then planted in hills 10 to 20 feet square because of the limited moisture.

I was told that a few vegetables were grown immediately after Wadi Sayls, and moisture was insufficient during the remainder of the year.

The opportunity to improve crop production in the Wadi Itwad area is very limited under present conditions. Varieties may be improved, but more water is the main key to the development of an agricultural program. If more of the sayl water can be made available by way of better irrigation engineering, much can be accomplished. It must be understood that crops are produced by flood water (sayl) coming down the wadi due to rains in the mountain to the east, and that these floods range from zero to two or possibly three each year. Some years the floods are small and very little land is irrigated. In other years the floods are great enough to destroy the diversion dams, and again the supply of moisture for farming is small. The sayls last a few hours or several days and the wadi bed is soon dry again.

Any serious attempt to improve agriculture in Wadi Itwad must be based on increasing the water supply, which apparently must come from surface water.

All statements above do not mean that work cannot be accomplished in the Wadi Itwad area. However, it is my opinion that until ways and means of increasing the water supply in this wadi have been determined, it would be better judgment on the part of Point IV, when initiating an agricultural program, to use its resources in communities or areas where there is more available water throughout the year, where the opportunity is much greater for conducting experimental and demonstration work, where farming is somewhat more progressive, and where improved results can possibly be brought more quickly to the attention of farmers, government officials, and the general public.

It is recognized that the Itwad people certainly need help. However, it is my opinion that reasonably rounded community development projects should be undertaken in other areas more favorable to successful accomplishment in the not distant future. I do recommend that a team consisting of an irrigation engineer experienced in the construction of various types of irrigation dams and canals in arid areas and a soils specialist be sent to Wadi Itwad to study and determine (1) how more flood water can be made available to farmers, and (2) the crop production capabilities of the soils on which the water would be used. This could be the beginning of a project to make more water available for agricultural purposes and lead to an agricultural improvement program and a well defined community improvement program. But it should be understood that the first few years of such a program would do little more than improve, to a certain extent, the living standard of the people in that immediate wadi area.

The agricultural contribution to the general economic development of Saudi Arabia this community area can make, as talked of by some, other than by providing more food for its own people and the results attendant thereto, will depend on whether the large body of agricultural land a few

kilometers northwest can be brought under cultivation by providing it with irrigation water from the catchment of Wadi Itwad and its tributaries. This would call for a large reservoir dam which would cost many millions of dollars, and additional funds for canalization, land leveling, financing Bedouins in the ownership of land, farm management, other technical assistance, and a hard surfaced highway of 500 miles from Jidda to Gizan. Such a project will require a very large amount of funds, and this paragraph has been written to point out the larger possibilities of development in the Asir-Tihama.

Since much has been written previously relative to road conditions between Jidda and El Darb, the necessity for construction of housing facilities, the extreme heat, lack of communication facilities, it is assumed that TCA/W is aware of these difficulties. The Khulais area is about 60 miles from Jidda and is very accessible from the south. However, the water supply for reasonable irrigation purposes has not been determined. Also, it might be stated that the landed area is very limited, and the village population is approximately 300. We have not as yet had the services of a soils technician to advise on qualities of the soil.

On the basis of information at hand, I recommend that the following steps be taken:

1. Recommend to the SAG that active technical assistance in the Wadi Itwad area be deferred until ground water for irrigation purposes has been proven reasonably adequate, and improvements made on the road connecting Jidda and the Wadi.
2. Dispatch an irrigation engineer and a soils technician to Wadi Itwad to determine how the present system of obtaining water from the Wadi can be improved, and follow this up with concrete work in cooperation with SAG. The possibilities of water spreading could be considered.
3. In cooperation with SAG, select a minimum of three community areas (including Khulais for the present) for improvement development programs in agriculture, health and sanitation, natural resources, vocational training and transportation.
4. Write projects for the selected communities and get them signed.
5. Begin assembling personnel, equipment and supplies to implement the project agreements.

It is understood that it will be necessary to have a budget which will permit this work.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 13, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward Betzig, Acting Program Officer

SUBJECT: Proposed Projects for Saudi Arabia - TCA
Economic Development

1. Qatif -- Drainage, Tidal Gate, Land Leveling Project

Extent cultivated - 12,000 acres

1,000,000 date palms

Potential truck garden area - variety planting if
water table lowered and land leveled.

Cost: \$75,000 - Pilot works in drainage and tidal gate.

2. Dammam -- Land Survey, Drainage, Tidal Gate, Land Leveling

New land being brought in, abundant water, center of
growing industrial complex - Dammam, El Kebar, Dhahran, etc.

Cost: \$75,000

3. Hasa Oasis (Hofuf) -- Land, Water Use, Drainage, Sand Drift
(now has 27,000 acres) Control, Well Drilling

Reported excess winter water to be used on new land
(perhaps 1-3,000 acres) to grow wheat.

Cost: \$200,000

4. Abha -- Storage Dam

Cost: \$500,000 (much of this to be borne locally)

TCA \$250,000

5. Qizan Harbor Improvement
Cost: \$100,000 (?)
6. Natural Resources - Aerial Survey
Cost: \$2,000,000
7. Natural Resources - Expanded Water Program
\$500,000
8. Natural Resources - Expanded Mineral Survey
\$100,000
9. Kharj - Riyadh - Land Leveling Demonstration
\$75,000
10. Yenbo Harbor Improvement
Cost: \$50,000 - Survey and initial works
11. Fertilizer Plant - Further engineering report - Study of
financing
Cost: \$50,000
12. Pilot Plant - for new techniques distillation salt to fresh water.
\$100,000
13. Qizan Land Development -- Shift from FAO to TCA technicians -
Begin pilot projects
Cost: \$200,000 (?)
14. Roads - Survey -- Darb-Abha, Abha-Jidda
Cost: \$200,000 (?)
15. Conduct survey of potential small light industry - materials
available, etc.
Cost: \$100,000

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 13, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

SUBJECT: Natural Resources Development basic to improving Agriculture
in Saudi Arabia

Nothing is needed more in Saudi Arabia than to improve agricultural production. It is well recognized that the country must depend on the importation of large quantities of food and fiber, and the most of the people then are living on a meager subsistence level.

The shortage of water in Saudi Arabia poses a serious problem in all phases of its economy. Increasing the water supply in desert situations is usually expensive, as well as drainage work in coastal areas. Transportation and marketing are concomitant problems.

There are many locations in Saudi Arabia where basic resources development work can begin. From an agricultural viewpoint and its part in maintaining the welfare of the people, I recommend that serious consideration be given to the following:

1. Reconstructing a reservoir dam up the wadi from Abha, the capitol of the Asir. This would provide cropping the year around and greatly increase the food supply of the people as well as the livestock. It would also increase agricultural production farther down the Abha wadi. This would require an expenditure of about \$250,000 - (TCA).
2. Set up a drainage project in the Dammam-Qatif area. This is an important farm section but the crops produced are limited by a very high water table. Drainage ditches, and possibly tidal gates, should permit much increase in production. Improvement in the over-all irrigation system is needed. \$150,000 for this.
3. In the important farming area of Hofuf, drainage is a serious problem, as well as the proper use of the water available. Considerable land has become unusable because of the increased salt condition. Drainage ditches leading to the sea are needed. Other needs are the drilling of additional wells, repairing of wells, and reconstruction of

parts of the irrigation system. The estimated cost of this is \$200,000.

- h. New lands are being reclaimed between Qatif and El Kharj (300 miles) by Saudis by the drilling of wells. Practically no attention is being given to leveling this new land so that modern methods of production can be employed. A land leveling team should be put into that area for the next one to two years to demonstrate appropriate ways of leveling land for agricultural production. This work should be very effective since the Saudis are now following leveling methods practiced centuries ago. - \$75,000.

WJEdens:o

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 13, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel Expenses
Submitted by TCA Staff Member

I return herewith for your certification the travel voucher covering Mr. Goudarzi's trip during the period March 8, 1953 to April 19, 1953.

I have cancelled my amended order, which was inadvertently delayed in typing until the return of the traveler, in accordance with your advice that this amendment could not legally be made under the circumstances.

I return also the original of my memorandum of May 16 for your file.

TCA:JASacy:dg

C 700

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 12, 1953

Dear Ted:

I wrote you some three or four weeks ago concerning the training program for Ahmed Salah Jamjoom and his scheduled arrival time in the United States. I am preparing to leave early tomorrow morning for the conference at Rome, and since this letter is being written on Friday, which happens to be our Sunday in Arabia, I do not have access to the files which would make it possible for me to refer to this letter by date and number. I therefore beg your indulgence in making reference to it.

As you know, Mr. Jamjoom from the standpoint of educational background and position is one of the outstanding citizens of Saudi Arabia. In addition, he comes from one of the largest families in this section of the country. Under normal circumstances, as had previously been stated, he could well qualify for one of our leadership grants. He was not recommended for a leadership grant primarily because it was felt that a longer period of time, by means of which he could pursue highly specialized training, would under the circumstances be more beneficial to Saudi Arabia and the American personnel gainfully employed in this country.

All of these Americans gainfully employed here are required to pay income tax in Saudi Arabia. Although I do not know the comparative proportion of Americans paying income tax to Saudi Arabians, it could be justifiably said that there are many thousands of United States citizens paying income taxes to Saudi Arabia as a result of their activity in the oil industry, through the governmental division headed by Mr. Jamjoom. Because of this fact ARAMCO, through Mr. Humphrey Nash, their tax advisor, has been very much interested in the training program that Mr. Jamjoom would follow while in the United States.

As has been previously mentioned in my communications, Mr. Nash has been very instrumental in assisting with the arrangements that have been made in connection with Mr. Jamjoom's designation by the Saudi

Arabian

Mr. Ted Pierce,
Chief of Training, Technical Cooperation Administration,
333 Third Street N. W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

Arabian Government as an applicant for the scholarship which he is now about to enjoy. I have assumed throughout the handling of this case that ARAMCO's representatives in Washington have collaborated with you in our office, and with other appropriate affiliated agencies, in the development and preparation of the training program Mr. Jamjoom is to follow. In a recent conference with Mr. Nash in my office, it seems that this collaborative effort has not developed to the degree that I had anticipated. I now have the feeling after talking with Mr. Nash that probably ARAMCO's representative has not conferred with you concerning this training program. It may be that my supposition in this connection is not correct, in which event I am sure that you would be in a position to clarify our position upon Mr. Nash's and Mr. Jamjoom's arrival in Washington.

Mr. Nash is flying to Cairo to accompany Mr. Jamjoom to the United States starting June 18th. Their scheduled arrival in Washington is June 24th. Mr. Nash will accompany Mr. Jamjoom to your office on that date. I have advised Mr. Nash to plan to spend several days in Washington to collaborate with you and representatives of the Internal Tax Division relative to the training program Mr. Jamjoom might appropriately follow.

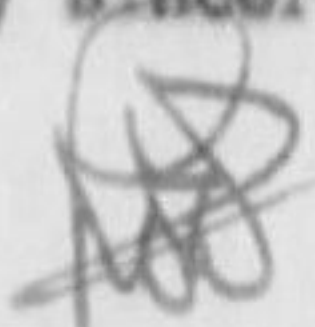
I am also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Humphrey Nash which he may use to serve as his introduction to you on his arrival at your office.

Since I am not aware of any of the details of the program that has been planned for Mr. Jamjoom, I am unable at this time to make any observations concerning it, other than to say that I would be under the impression that through collaborative arrangements between your office and representatives of ARAMCO that some provision had been made for Mr. Jamjoom to attend a special training course being offered at Harvard University for international representatives on taxation during the coming summer or late fall. I am sure that such an arrangement would be particularly appropriate in view of Mr. Jamjoom's position and educational background.

I have found Mr. Humphrey Nash extremely capable and helpful and well aware of the problems surrounding income tax procedures in this part of the world. I am sure that you will find him extremely interesting and helpful to any degree that his assistance may be needed in following through to make Mr. Jamjoom's stay in the United States significant.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,



Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

cc: Mr. Humphrey Nash

RDDolley:djh

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 12, 1953

Dear Dr. Gibson:

Your letter of May 28th has just reached me by way of diplomatic pouch. I am afraid that many of the items which you have covered in this communication will already have been taken care of. Had your letter reached me sooner, the matter in question might conceivably have been considered in a different light.

I appreciate your comments about the budgetary classifications. It is true that I have used the recommended standard government classifications in the preparation of anticipated budgetary requirements. I am not at all committed professionally or otherwise to these classifications and welcome your observations concerning them. Anything that you may be able to effect in the way of changing the prescribed routine would, I believe, be very beneficial.

I hope to leave for our Rome conference early tomorrow morning and I am hurrying this communication in the mail prior to my departure. As a matter of expediting communications from you and others in the Office of Education, I might suggest that you use our APO address (APO 616 (Box 3), c/o Postmaster, New York, New York) rather than diplomatic pouch, by placing a standard six cent stamp on the envelope addressed to us by way of APO. The letter normally will reach us in anywhere from 3 to 10 days, as compared to 2 weeks or more required by pouch. I have also noticed that the mail from the Assistant Commissioner's office is sent with a 25 cent post mark on it. I don't believe this would be necessary if our APO address were used. I am passing on this information for what it is worth and in case you might care to use it.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Dr. Raymond C. Gibson,
Director, Education Missions Branch,
Division of International Education,
U. S. Department of Education,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
Washington 25, D. C.

RDDolley:djh

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. J. A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Annual Leave

Usual leave slips are not available to me at this time, therefore this memorandum is being written.

Leave is requested from June 12 through June 15 in order to accept an invitation to spend the Arab Feast at Taif.

Leave for about two weeks, starting June 16 is requested in order to take my wife to Asmara for a needed physical examination.

Chon

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General
UNITED STATE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Attention: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division
TCA/SA

G. W. F.

SUBJECT: Country Clearance for Mrs. Neil Brinck

On April 11, 1953, TCA/SA cabled TCA/W that Mrs. Neil Brinck had been given country clearance.

On May 22, another cable was sent to TCA/W requesting ETA of Mrs. Brinck.

On June 10, 1953, a letter was received from Mr. George Presson, dated June 1, stating that Mrs. Brinck was not at the address which was on file with the Division of International Health.

On June 11, 1953, Mr. Brinck informed me that he had given the following address of Mrs. Brinck to the Division:

142 Park Place,
Brooklyn, New York
c/o Mr. Curran.

A cable was sent to TCA/W on June 11, containing this information.

In view of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if Mrs. Brinck's departure were expedited.

cc: TCA/W
Neil Brinck/Jidda

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Bolster:

In reply to your letter of May 27 relative to the assignment of personnel, I wish to state that all personnel should be assigned to Jidda. Our program is not sufficiently developed to make region assignments. This will come when sufficient personnel arrives to get work under way.

We are looking forward to the coming of Mr. Parker. He will arrive at a time when it is really hot. The Ramadan period is just about over, but the Pilgrimage will soon get under way and will last for three months or more. I understand that everything moves very slowly during the hot summer months. We will keep going, but you can't get out of step too much.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton (ARAMCO) was over to see us yesterday. He is going to help relative to providing living accommodations for Mr. Nixon, as well as work some with him.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Mr. H. G. Bolster,
Head, Middle East & Eastern Europe Div.,
FAS, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D. C.

WJEdens:djh

RESTRICTED

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

COPIES TO: TCA/W
U.S.P.H.S. Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: The Effect of the Asir Project on the Personnel Pattern
of the Division of Health and Sanitation for FY-54.

Last January the Division of Health and Sanitation submitted a proposed budget for 1954 which listed seven (7) positions to be filled by Americans and six (6) positions to be filled by non-Americans, namely one medical officer, 1 sanitarian and four (4) interpreters. TCA/SA included these requests in a proposed mission budget but changed the non-American personnel to one (1) interpreter and three (3) sanitarians.

On January 7, 1953, a list of four positions was sent to TCA/W; irrigation engineer, general extension agriculturist, sanitarian and a physician who was being recruited locally.

In March, at our request, TCA/Lebanon found a young Arab doctor who was willing to accept a job in the Asir but he had to be turned down because the project had not progressed far enough to warrant the sending of a doctor there.

On December 29, 1952, a request was made for a sanitarian to be hired on contract for the Asir project. He should have had much county health experience and be a mature person. TCA/W offered a young man fresh out of college with no experience at all. It was decided to accept him and assign him to the Ministry of Health to assist in completing the Quarantine Station (provided TCA/W allowed us to sign the Quarantine Station Project Agreement) instead of assigning him to the Asir Project. This decision was made because water investigations indicate at the present time that agriculture development will be delayed some time due to the lack of sufficient water.

On April 22, 1953, TCA/SA received a cable recommending non-sectarian contract personnel team of not less than five men.

On April 30, 1953, TCA/SA received a cable reporting preliminary discussion with foundation regarding furnishing teams for Asir Project and suggesting approach to SAG on this basis.

On May 5, 1953, TCA/SA cabled objections to this idea.

RESTRICTED

The 1954 budget proposed by TCA/W does not allow for the hiring of any persons other than the seven who were to be American personnel. The hiring of non-American personnel is not provided for.

Now the questions arise (1) does the team proposed for the Asir include health personnel? (2) if so, will this personnel be charged against the seven positions allowed in TCA/W's proposed 1954 budget?

Two items should be carefully noted (1) Health and Sanitation Division has never received a list of the positions proposed to be filled by contract and (2) Planning by the Health and Sanitation Division, and in fact all divisions, is seriously handicapped until the two questions in the above paragraphs are answered.

It should be recorded that the Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division not only seriously questions the advisability of using any of the seven Americans requested for health on the Asir Project, but is definitely opposed to the idea. He feels that the projects proposed by the Health and Sanitation Division will be more valuable in advancing public health in Arabia and that the personnel requested should be used on these projects when the Agreements are signed.

Both the 1953 and the proposed 1954 budgets call for two physicians. Until now neither have arrived. It is respectfully requested that TCA/W be asked to furnish TCA/SA with information regarding the status of the recruitment of both physicians' positions.

GMF:dg

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Dr. M. Tahir El-Tayeb El Sassi asking for information regarding the status of his application for a scholarship to study in the United States. Dr. Sassi is one of the three doctors you made reference to in your letter of February 17, 1953.

On February 16, 1953, we sent the Ministry general requirements which had to be fulfilled before an applicant for a scholarship could be approved.

On March 3, 1953, we received a letter from the Ministry asking whether these three doctors who were studying in Egypt had to return to Jidda to apply for scholarships.

Since that time we were informed that the World Health Organization recommended that all young doctors obtain some practical training before receiving advanced studies. We agree with the World Health Organization's recommendation, and since we have received no further communications from the Ministry, no other action was taken.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Dr. Sassi.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

JADunaway

GW Ferguson:o

C
O
P
Y
DR. M. T. T. EL SASSI

M. B. B. CH. (Kasr El Aini)

Clinical Assistant

at Kings Hospital (Cairo) previously.

House officer at Banha General Hospital now.

May 9, 1953

Dear Mr. John Dunaway, Point IV Country Director.

I am a Saudi Arabian doctor practicing my medical work at Banha General Hospital.

The Saudi Arabian Government of Health at Mecca wrote to Point IV office at Jeddah that it wants me to go to the United States of America to specialize in gynaecology and obstetrics. Hence Point IV office at Jeddah wrote to the States to give a place there for me. The letter of Point IV to the States was in December 1952, but until now no answer came.

Will you please ask about that helping me and answering.

Yours,

/s/ Dr. Mohamed Tahir El-Tayeb El-Sassi

Address: 186 Foad 1st Street, Guiza.
Cairo, Egypt.

Chion
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

Agent
Middle East Air Service
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Please furnish the bearer with one round-trip ticket
Jidda to Rome against credit and authorization to be supplied
by Pan American Airways.

If no other instructions are received, you are
authorized to bill TCA Jidda, Saudi Arabia for the full
cost of this ticket and such bill to be paid by TCA
Jidda.

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer
TCA

Approved:

John A. Dunaway
Acting Country Director

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 9, 1953

Your Excellency:

This has reference to my letter addressed to you March 17, 1953, requesting your approval of TCA employing a date specialist, and your Order No. 5046 issued 11/7/52 giving country clearance for the aforementioned specialist.

A date specialist has been employed and he is expected to arrive in Jidda the latter part of June. The object of this technician's work will be to improve standards of date production in Saudi Arabia by:

1. Identifying the most important commercial varieties in given production areas.
2. Instructing Saudi agriculturists in the identification of such varieties.
3. Encourage farmers to plant offshoots from the identified varieties.
4. Give general instructions in improved methods of propagation and the culture of dates.

In order that the Saudi Arabian Government may profit most by work of the date specialist, it is appropriate under the provisions of the Agriculture Agreement that the host government provide one or more government counterparts to work with him. This person, or persons, should be carefully selected as to training and experience in the field of agriculture, and with the idea that he will become better qualified to provide leadership in the culture of dates.

Your cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in providing the appropriate personnel to work with our date specialist will be appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Copy to Shaikh Ahmed Obaid,
Director General of Agriculture

H.E. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 9, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John Dode, Controller

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Inventory of TCA Property

Confirming our discussion of yesterday and in connection with the responsibilities for maintenance of inventories, you are requested to give immediate priority attention to the preparing of the TCA inventory in conformance with the requirements of State Department regulations.

As discussed I suggest that properties be roughly divided into three categories, i.e. office, household and field, and that these categories of property be inventoried in the order listed except that attention should be given to heavy field equipment, including vehicles, prior to giving attention to household inventories.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

cc: Mr. S.E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

TCA:JASacy:pm

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 8, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John Bode
Controller

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Responsibility for Receiving TCA Property

Confirming my oral discussion of this morning, will you please assume responsibility for receiving all properties, on behalf of TCA, turned over to TCA Jidda by International Engineering Company in accordance with the provisions of their contract with TCA.

I would like you to do this in cooperation with the Inspector, Mr. Sinclair, but as principal custodian of TCA property, you will take legal custody on behalf of TCA/SA.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: Mr. Charles Buck,
International Engineering Co., Inc.

Mr. Edward F. Sinclair

TCA:JASTacy:pm

RESTRICTED

AIR FORCE

, TOWEC. Attention: Division of Foreign
Service Personnel

June 3, 1953

Embassy JEDDA. TOWEC No. 31

Point 4: PERSONNEL: Transfer, Residence and Dependency Reports (FS-416)

Transmitted herewith are subject reports in duplicate completed by TCA/SA
staff members other than those recruited by participating agencies.

AIR POUCH

RESTRICTED

AmEmbassy, Jidda

TOTEC #40

June 8, 1953

TCA MONTHLY PROGRAM SUMMARY - MAY - 1953

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JADunaway
EBBtzig/dg

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TC TEC #40
AmEmbassy, Jidda

TCA MONTHLY PROGRAM SUMMARY - May 1953

SECTION I. CRITIQUE

Delays in the signing of Project Agreements; the slow arrival of technicians in the field; uncertainty as to the size of the FY-54 budget and exhaustion of FY-53 funds have nearly brought the program to a halt.

Saudi interest in the program is at its lowest point since the program's initiation. Unless recognition is given to the importance of Saudi Arabia in the Middle East, politically, strategically, economically, and a program budget is provided in keeping with this importance, it is within the realm of possibility that the Saudi Government may request the program be terminated.

(RESTRICTED)

SECTION II. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

a. Progress

Agriculture

As no projects are in operation, little progress has been made. Test seedings, carried out by Mr. Moon, at one of the Agriculture Department's farms are growing fairly well and the test may provide interesting results if the plants are not eaten by sheep, goats and cattle. During the month, several agricultural regions including those at Anaiza and Buraida were visited by Dr. Edens. Mr. Moon visited a farm near Riyadh planned to be used by the Finance Minister for experimental and demonstrational purposes. Consultations were held with the Finance Minister and the farm manager concerning layout and irrigation.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Education

As a result of the coming of the month of Ramadan, the School of Commerce closed on May 14th and will re-open on June 16. During this period business is conducted mainly at night making it impossible for employees to attend the school. On opening, the school term will continue until the Haj starts in the middle of August. Whether or not the school opens in September after the Haj is dependent to a very large degree on the signing of the FY-54 Project Agreement under which TCA will carry part of the school's expenses for the coming year.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

TOTEK #40

AmEmbassy, Jidda

SECTION II. OPERATIONS SUMMARY (CONTINUED)a. ProgressEducation (Continued)

Dr. Dolley visited Dhahran between May 12 and 16 and studied the education program and training facilities of ARAMCO. He was particularly interested in methods used and problems encountered in training native personnel. It was noted that training facilities were inadequate in many instances and were housed in improvised shelters. There was the usual weakness in available instructional material. In comparison, the School of Commerce appeared to be the best equipped of its kind in Saudi Arabia.

The Regional Civil Air Attache visited Jidda in order to determine the feasibility of starting a project on aviation training in conjunction with the Saudi Arabian Airlines. While having considerable merit, the project probably will not be recommended for approval due to lack of funds.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Natural Resources

Preliminary field work in the Tihama esh Sham region, astronomical observations for mosaic control and calculation of astral positions were completed by Mr. Jackson.

Field exploration in Northwestern Saudi Arabia resulted in the finding of additional outcrops of an iron-bearing formation previously studied. Mr. Bogue was accompanied by a geologist from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Goudarzi worked on the preparation of portions of a geologic map along the proposed route of the Riyadh-Jidda Railroad. He also helped in locating a test well for a supplemental water supply for Jidda and accompanied Dr. Brown on a reconnaissance trip to Yenbo and Um Lejj.

Field studies of flood run-offs in Wadis Gizan and Baish in Tihama al Yemen were completed by Mr. Daugherty and the drainage areas of Wadis Baish and Itwad were outlined through the use of stereoscopic projection and controlled mosaics.

The placing of names in English and Arabic on a map of the Asir-Tihama was nearly completed.

(RESTRICTED)

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SECTION II. OPERATIONS SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

a. Progress

Natural Resources (Continued)

A pumping test of water from a well planned for the city water supply of Yenbo was made by Michael Baker Jr., Company technicians. The water proved to be too brackish for city use and a source twenty-five kilometers distant is being recommended. The fresh water samples previously obtained are probably accounted for by the unusually heavy rains this year in the Yenbo region. The feasibility of using the water for irrigation will be studied.

The Um Lejj region, 500 kilometers north of Jidda, was mapped geographically and geologically and three drilling sites for the town selected. There is geological evidence that water for agricultural purposes exists in this region.

(RESTRICTED)

Public Administration and Government Services

Mr. Kennedy spent most of the month in Baghdad and Basra on a special assignment to TCA/Iraq to study the tariff and customs administration. A report to the Minister of Finance of Iraq is being prepared and will be presented in June.

Locally, the translation of customs regulations drawn up by Saudi Customs Officials proceeds slowly. Careful review of the sections translated indicated the need to make a completely new start, which will be recommended to the Ministry of Finance.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Health and Sanitation

Due to inability to sign the Project Agreement for the Quarantine Station, little progress was made this month. Mr. Ferguson attended a conference at Geneva with SAG representatives, W.H.O. AND U.S.P.H.S. to discuss the matter and reached agreement on the type and size of equipment to be installed in the building for disinfecting at the Quarantine Station.

(RESTRICTED)

RESTRICTED

TOTEC #40
AmEmbassy, Jidda

SECTION II. OPERATIONS SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

a. Progress

Transportation and Communication

The field work of the Railroad Survey from Jidda to Riyadh was finished and all that remains to be done is the staking out of a fifty mile strip out of **Riyadh**. The International Engineering Co., contractor for the survey, expects to leave Jidda during June and will complete the report on the project at its San Francisco office.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Rural Community Development Project

To date, potable water has not been located.

Most of the road machinery purchased by TCA as part of its contribution has been bought. SAG has selected a road contractor to carry on the work.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Local Participation

Nothing significant to report as no new projects were begun.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Training

Three grantee applications were filed with TCA/W; three grantees left Jidda enroute to Washington; three others have been approved for training starting December 1; one Leadership Grant, to start June 22, has been approved. This latter grant is for the Chief of Police of Jidda. A request for a second Leadership Grant has been sent to TCA/W. The candidate is the head of the Industrial School of Jidda and it is considered extremely important to the further development of industrial education in Saudi Arabia that he receive the grant.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

SECTION III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

With the figure of \$1,000,000 (m) given as the FY-54 budget, program development and planning become very difficult. The budget and justification submitted to Washington called for a program in six fields of activity covered by signed Program Agreements and was to be staffed by 44 U. S. personnel. The \$2,000,000 (m) budget submitted to Washington by the field took into consideration the minimum funds required for demonstrational purposes and hence for equipment, supplies, field travel, maintenance of equipment, etc. The entire staff, including the Division Chiefs and technicians, unanimously concur that with a budget of \$1,000,000 (m) even a semblance of the program as planned will be impossible. Unless drastic reductions are made in the number of proposed projects and the overall program greatly cut back in size, the Mission will be paralyzed and the technicians rendered almost wholly ineffective.

It is difficult to see how the Program Agreements, signed by SAG and U.S. Government officials and committing TCA and SAG to carry out projects in Agriculture, Education, Health, Natural Resources, Transportation and Communication, and Public Administration, could be implemented on a budget of \$1,000,000 (m). These Program Agreements broadly commit the U.S. to provide technical assistance to Saudi Arabia through the provision of technicians and equipment and supplies for demonstrational purposes. A budget of \$1,000,000 (m) would preclude the possibility of putting into effect the terms of these Agreements.

(RESTRICTED)

Agriculture

Work will begin in July on the identification of the best date varieties in Hasa Province. A date specialist is coming on a six month assignment and will work through the growing and ripening season. It is expected that this study will contribute to improving the date crop, far and away the largest crop grown in Saudi Arabia.

A brief inspection trip in the El Kharj district, where many wells are being drilled to supply water for agriculture by Princes and Amirs, emphasizes the need for soil and irrigation studies. Advice in these fields and in land leveling is badly needed and it is hoped that in the future a joint project will supply these services.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Health and Sanitation

The Health Ministry refuses to discuss any projects until TCA comes to a decision on the Quarantine Station.

(RESTRICTED)

(RESTRICTED)

TOTEK #40

AmEmbassy, Jidda

SECTION IV. AGREEMENTS AND REQUESTSa. Agreements Executed

None

b. Agreements Under Current Negotiations

Agriculture

None

Public Administration and Government Services

None

Transportation and Communication

None

Education

TCA/W has given tentative approval to the Project Agreement covering the School of Commerce, noting the need for certain revisions. Signing of the Agreement is dependent on arriving at an accord concerning these changes and on the availability of funds in FY-54. No funds are available for it in FY-53 unless TCA/W provides additional sums.

The proposed project concerning scholarships with AUB for training purposes is held up while awaiting comment from AUB and TCA/W.

(RESTRICTED)

Natural Resources

The proposed project for a greatly increased water exploration and exploitation program is held up while discussions take place between TCA/W and the field over the degree of Point 4 participation. This project would entail a Natural Resources budget of over \$500,000 and is viewed by the field as being of perhaps the most vital importance to Saudi Arabia. The King and the Crown Prince enthusiastically press this program and SAG expenditures over a few years period would be over \$8,000,000 (M). TCA's future is directly connected to its capacity to carry out the technical aspects of the work. In many quarters it is considered quite probable that refusal on the part of TCA to do this work will mean the certain cancellation of the entire program.

(RESTRICTED)

Health and Sanitation

SAG refuses to discuss any of the other projects until a decision is reached by TCA concerning the Quarantine Station Project.

(RESTRICTED)

c. Implementation of Agreements

Nothing to report

RESTRICTED

SECTION IV. AGREEMENTS AND REQUESTS (CONTINUED)

d. Requests

SAG has requested that Point 4 cooperate in financing a special aerial survey for the FAO Gizan Project and also to assist in the engineering plans and constructing harbor works at Gizan for the Gizan Port.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

SECTION V. PROGRAM INFORMATION

Nothing to report.

SECTION VI. TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS OTHER THAN POINT 4

FAO

There is little evidence of progress in the FAO Project at Wadi Gizan although a party set out for Gizan to conduct a field survey of the project area.

FAO has requested some special aerial photography for topographical purposes but the delay on the part of SAG in making arrangements with the Aerial Survey Company to undertake the work made the attempt useless by reason of bad visibility. The delay on the part of SAG is believed to be due to the suggestion of FAO that TCA should bear part of the cost. (See memo. from Edens and Dunaway on conference with Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, April 5, 1953, submitted to TCA/W with Weekly Letter, April 9, 1953).

(RESTRICTED)

WHO

Dr. Nobler of the WHO Regional Office visited TCA offices and inspected the Quarantine Station.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

OTHER

Dr. Daggey of ARAMCO visited the TCA offices and invited Mr. Ferguson to come to Dhahran to inspect health work carried on by ARAMCO. He was in Jidda to discuss the ARAMCO malaria control program with the Minister of Health.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

TOTEC #40
AmEmbassy, Jidda

SECTION VII. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

- a. Mr. Bode continued to work on the installation of the new accounting system.

The work of analyzing FY-52 and FY-53 expenditures continues with much left to be done due to the inadequate system of control of expenditures used in the past and the uncertain condition of FY-53 obligations and expenditures.

- b. Nothing new to report.

(RESTRICTED)

FOR THE AMBASSADOR

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 8, 1953

Item/s received: 1. Trucks; express type body, 8700 lbs. g.v.w., 4-wheel drive, 2-speed transfer case, 126" wheelbase, ... Dodge Power Wagon Model PW-126 or equal with all standard equipment plus the following:

18-gal fuel tank to be replaced
by 38-gal tank
replaceable element oil filter,
radiator over-flow tank
1600-lb front springs
3000-lb rear springs
*continued below

Deluxe cab, 9.00x16
8-ply special sand tires and tubes
front winch assembly
power take-off, pintle hook, front tow hook
left & right long arm rear view mirrors
auxiliary tail light

Purchase Order No. A-470-900-18 dated 1-29-53
to GSA, Federal Supply Service, 7th & D, S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Requisition No. R-470-900-18 dated

Obligation No. 99

Date Received: May 31, 1953

Ordered by: Dr. Glen Brown, Chief, Natural Resources Division

Assigned to: " "

Method of shipment: ocean frt - unboxed - S.S. Exford

Remarks: Item 2 - spare parts for shipment at a later date

APPROVED:

Glen Brown

cc: AnLab
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

*extra wheel assembly w/sand tire and tube mounted
2 spare wheel locks
speedometer in kilometers
undercoating
35-amp generator
paint

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division *G. W. F.*

SUBJECT: Health Activities of the "Rural Community Development
Projects"

The "Rural Community Development Projects" Agreement was signed on December 15, 1952. The third part of paragraph 2 under Article II states, "To improve health conditions, transportation facilities, and local education opportunities in such selected areas by establishment of clinics and prevention of disease; by improvement of highways; by vocational training." In general, however, this agreement is mainly aimed at improvement of Agriculture. The Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division did not see this agreement until after it was signed, probably because he arrived in Jidda November 27, 1952.

From the beginning he objected verbally to this agreement because in his opinion the inherent difficulties in this project doomed it to failure even if the administration of it had been clear and concise.

On January 3, 1953, a letter was prepared for the signature of the Country Director which requested TCA/W to prepare a list of necessary supplies and equipment for a small general clinic to be located at El Darb. An obligation number was to be sent upon receipt of an estimate of the cost. To the best of my knowledge this list was never received by this office.

Since January three wells were drilled in the Asir. Two produced salt water and one produced fresh water but in a very small amount. Unless additional water is obtained, there is little or no use attempting any development in that area. The results of water investigation thus far reinforce my convictions that rural development in this area was an unwise choice.

On December 29, 1952, a request was made for a sanitarian for the Asir project who was mature and had several years of county health work. Since little basic work has been accomplished in the Asir, it is obvious that at present it is not feasible to begin a sanitation program among

the approximately 2,000 inhabitants in the area. Some time ago the Ministry of Health asked that an engineer be assigned to it for work on the quarantine station, after the proposed project agreement was signed. In view of these facts, it was decided to transfer Mr. Skrinde from the Asir project to the quarantine station project.

On April 24, 1953, TCA/SA received a cable requesting an obligation number for \$40,000 to buy supplies and equipment for a clinic at El Darb.

On April 28, 1953, TCA/SA sent Obligation Number 220 for \$40,000 for purchase of these supplies.

The Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division was not asked to initial this cable before it was sent, and he would not have done so if he were asked. It is true that on January 3, 1953, it was stated in a letter to TCA/W that an obligation number would be supplied for said supplies when estimate of cost known. However, this project has not developed, as expected at that time. In fact, other than the drilling of three wells, no development work has been done in the Asir.

In my opinion the spending of \$40,000 for medical supplies for a clinic in El Darb-Asir at this time is not feasible and is an unwise expenditure of funds. Any health work in the Asir should be postponed until there is more evidence that there is a possibility of expanding agriculture there.

This memo. is being written so that the opinions of the Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division will be on record as opposing the spending of this money for medical supplies at this time or in the near future.

GW Ferguson:c

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director TCA

FROM: Glen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources

RE: Report on Ground Water Possibilities in the Vicinity
of Um Lajj and Water Supply for the Town of Wajh.

Attached is a report concerning ground water possibilities in the vicinity of Um Lajj and water supply for the town of Wajh from Bir Magrona about 10.5 kilometers east of Wajh. Kindly transmit to the Liaison Office for translation and transmittal to the Assistant Deputy Finance Minister.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 7, 1953

H.E. Assistant Deputy Finance Minister
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Your Excellency:

In reply to the request of H.E. Minister of Finance, I have investigated the ground water possibilities in the vicinity of Um Lajj following the aerial photography of the vicinity by Aero Service Corporation. We have chosen drilling sites and instructed the drilling superintendent of Michael Baker Inc. to dispatch a drilling rig to Um Lajj. In the meantime we are preparing a geologic map of the vicinity and analysing water samples collected from wells and springs thereabouts. As soon as the test drilling is completed we shall submit a report and recommendations for delivering water to the town.

The water supply for the town of Wajh can best be obtained by laying a pipeline from Bir Magrona about 10.5 kilometers east of the town. I believe that the possibility of obtaining fresh water by drilling nearer to Wajh is remote indeed. My preliminary survey by altimeter indicates that Bir Magrona has sufficient altitude to supply water to Wajh by gravity flow and the line can be laid along the wadi floor where a ditching machine or hand excavation can rapidly bury the pipe. Accordingly, I would recommend a spirit-level survey from the well to a reservoir site on the limestone bench on the east side of town and the design of a storage reservoir as well as a distribution system in addition to design of the pipeline. I believe sufficient asbestos-cement pipe of proper size is on hand in Jidda so that installation could be made as quickly as the engineering design is made. Maintenance of the water supply can best be done by utilizing a gasoline or diesel engine and driving a horizontal centrifugal pump such as is now in Bir Magrona. A second engine and pump should be stored or installed at the well in order to insure a continuing supply. Repair can then be handled without special deep well equipment. If the well yields insufficient water it could be deepened somewhat by excavation. As the hard crystalline rocks beneath the well derive water from the gravels and unflow of the converging wadis, little would be gained by deep drilling in the vicinity.

Please accept my respects.

/s/ Glen F. Brown

Glen F. Brown

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 7, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

SUBJECT: Transportation accommodations for Mr. Roy W. Nixon
in Al Hasa

A minimum of two vehicles is needed by Mr. Nixon in the Al Hasa area -- a jeep station wagon and one power wagon. Both should be equipped with sand tires.

Mr. Dunaway had Glen Brown turn over to Agriculture the jeep station wagon which he stated had been loaned to Natural Resources. This was done but the sand tires were removed and the vehicle was stripped of tools, jack, pump, lug wrench, rear-view mirror and one windshield wiper. A requisition is being typed to replace these items.

Since Brown does not expect to use the four new power wagons recently arrived until next fall, one of these might be exchanged for one of those now in transit for Agriculture. Not much time is left to make plans and transport the vehicle to Dhahran. Therefore, I shall appreciate you letting me know what arrangement can be made.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of
attached letter to Mr. Abdulla Dabbag

Will you please arrange for the translation and trans-
mittal of the attached letter to Mr. Abdulla Dabbag.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:djh

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 7, 1953

Mr. Abdulla Dabbag
Assistant Director
Department of Agriculture
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Dabbag:

Thank you very much for the statistics pertaining to crop production in vicinities of Saudi Arabia. This information is quite helpful to an understanding of the important production areas and the amount of crops produced.

I should be pleased to have similar information concerning livestock, or whatever statistics you have available. Such information will be quite helpful to Mr. Parker, our livestock specialist, who is expected to arrive the latter part of this month.

Best wishes to you and your associates.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

W. Ferguson
Chron

UNCLASSIFIED

June 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson ✓
TCA, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Efficiency Report ✓

D.C.O. sent me an efficiency report form for myself. After the first part is completed, who completes the remainder -- the TCA Country Director or the Division of International Health? When I learn the answer to this question I shall forward my completed form.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

June 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
TCA, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Mobile Medical Units

On March 25 I requested information regarding the opinion of other health missions which had practical experience with mobile clinics. This information would be very helpful to us here. When it is compiled, we would appreciate receiving it.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of
attached Report

Will you please arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached Report of Test Drilling at Wadi Daghbaj (Abu Bardi) to His Excellency, The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

Attachment -
As above

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

H. E. Deputy Assistant Finance Minister
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Your Excellency:

The results of test-drilling at Wadi Daghbaj (Abu Bardi), 17 kilometers northeast of Jidda is as follows:

The pumping test of the well drilled below the old dibble gave a safe yield of 10,300 gallons per day or about 7 gallons a minute. The quantity is insufficient for either a supplemental supply for Jidda or for irrigation.

A sample collected with Sadek bey Husseni in a mishash about 2 kilometers above the drilling site analysed as follows:

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total Hardness	258 (as CaCO_3)
Calcium	74
Magnesium	18
Sodium (plus K)	525
Bicarbonate	193
Chloride	706
Sulphate	236
Total dissolved solids	1752

This water is potable although high in sodium chloride. It is somewhat softer than the Jidda water supply from Wadi Fatima.

An analysis of water collected from the drilled well at the end of the pumping test, as determined by Mr. George Wilson, is as follows:

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total Hardness	540 (as CaCO_3)
Calcium	134
Magnesium	50
Sodium (plus K)	1137
Carbonate	8
Bicarbonate	105
Chloride	1440
Sulphate	852
Total dissolved solids	2926

Mr. Wilson states: "The high percentage of sodium (86% of cations), high chlorides and sulphates and the presence of alkali carbonates make this water unsuitable for irrigation."

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

H. E. Deputy Assistant Finance Minister

I might add that it is also not suitable for drinking.

I think we are dealing with unusual conditions resulting from the abnormally high rainfall of this past winter and I believe that continued pumping or withdrawal from the dibble will produce increasingly brackish water. We could leave the casing, then in wet winters, a pump could be put on and some land irrigated, but I am afraid that you could never count on any substantial perennial supply of sweet water.

Please accept my respects.

Glen F. Brown

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of
attached letter with Report Enclosed to
His Excellency, The Minister of Finance

Will you please arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter with report enclosed to His Excellency, The Minister of Finance.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

Your Excellency:

Herewith is a report by Mr. Bogue, Geologist, of his trip to the iron-bearing formation northeast of Diba in the company of Mr. Simon Lake, Geologist for the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Lake talked to me briefly on his return to Jidda. His comments were that large deposits of low-grade iron ore interbedded with chert, the iron oxide and chert occurring in alternating thin beds, were seen. No exposures of shipping-grade ore in sufficient volume were seen, but he thinks that the deposits need detailed study with the hope that bands of ore of high enough grade and sufficiently large for shipping might be found. Mr. Bogue states that on the two trips he has been able to spend only five days on the outcrops.

I believe that aerial photography of the entire region, in connection with Your Excellency's wish for photo coverage throughout Arabia, would permit the most scientific approach to appraising the value of these deposits. The outcrops of iron-bearing formation could then be mapped and its relation to other formations established so that the most favorable areas could be studied in detail. If our plans for the expanded drilling program materialize in line with Your Excellency's wish, I would propose that we work in the Diba region early in the program.

Please accept my respects.

Yours very truly,

Glen F. Brown
USCS - TCA Field Party

Encl - Report

His Excellency,
The Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Riyadh.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

June 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Glen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources Division

FROM: Richard G. Bogue
Geologist, Natural Resources Division

SUBJECT: Trip to Showings of Iron Formation Northeast of
Diba, Saudi Arabia

Enclosed please find the report on the trip with Mr. Simon Lake to the showings of iron formation northeast of Diba. Mr. Lake examined the deposits for the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

Encl - Report (2 copies),
subject above.

CONFIDENTIAL

RGBogue:djh

REPORT ON TRIP TO SHOWINGS OF IRON
FORMATION NORTHEAST OF DIBA, SAUDI ARABIA

This trip was made at the request of H. E. Abdullah Sulaiman, Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to interest the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., in the exploitation of the showings of iron formation previously reported by Begue (Geologic Reconnaissance in Northwestern Saudi Arabia - April 1953). Mr. Simon Lake, geologist, examined and sampled the showings of iron bearing material in the Wadi Sawawin and Wadi Haris areas located northeast of Diba.

The trip was made with the joint cooperation of the Saudi Arabian Government and the Natural Resources Division of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the United States.

The party of Mr. Lake and myself, accompanied by three drivers, two soldiers and a cook, left Jeddah May 9, 1953 and returned May 22, 1953. Approximately three and one-half days were spent examining the showings of iron formation and the rest of the time was consumed travelling.

Mr. Lake examined the showings of iron formation and took some samples for assay. This was a preliminary examination on Mr. Lake's part to determine if the deposits were worthy of further examination and more detailed work by the Bethlehem Steel Co. He stated that the company was primarily interested in one which was of high enough grade to be shipped directly to the smelter and probably would not be interested in any ore which required milling before shipment.

Mr. Lake could not give a definite or official opinion of the deposit until the samples were assayed and he consulted with the principals of his company. However, he did state that it was unlikely that they would have any further interest in the deposit due to the apparent lack of direct shipping ore.

I accompanied Mr. Lake part of the time in the field during his examination and part of my time was spent making a general reconnaissance of the surrounding area to find additional outcrops of the iron formation and to see if there was any high-grade ore. Two new areas were found where there are large outcrops of the iron formation. One in Wadi Sahlula, which is about 5 miles west of the Wadi Sawawin area, and the other in Wadi Shugri, a few miles south of Wadi Haris. Some of the iron formation in Wadi Sahlula appears to be of better grade than average but all of the other exposures are relatively low grade and high in jasper.

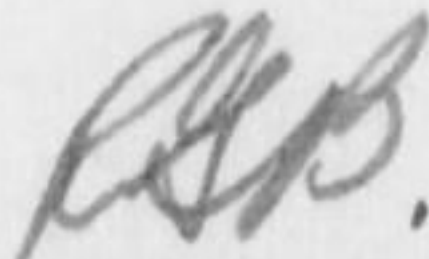
A few narrow bands of high grade ore were found but the conditions are such that they could not be mined separately and the relatively small tonnage in these bands would not warrant setting up a mining operation.

Nothing was seen on this trip which would alter the opinion given

(Report on Trip to Showings of Iron Formation Northeast of Diba, Saudi Arabia)

in my first report. There is a large tonnage of the iron bearing material but it is of low grade and it would probably be uneconomical to separate the hematite and jasper. The only hope appears to be to find iron ore of mineable grade.

It is believed that this area is worthy of at least additional reconnaissance and more time be spent than I have to date.



Richard C. Bogue
Geologist

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
May 27, 1953

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 6, 1953

RESTRICTED

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John T. Forbes
Director of Personnel

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Report on Status of Point A Field Personnel
as of April 30, 1953

The referenced personnel report is accepted as prepared, and we appreciate very much Washington's adjustments in accordance with our last commentary. The report now seems to be perfectly in order.

The only comment that we might make is that the total positions authorized under each heading does not seem to coincide with the budget set up for the mission or with existing program authorizations. Can we safely assume that the positions authorized represent those which might be filled subject to availability of funds?

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

6-6

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

RE: Office for Tollie Parker

I shall appreciate it if you will have Room No. 8 equipped as an office for Mr. Tollie Parker, who is expected to arrive the latter part of this month.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of
attached Letter to His Excellency, The
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Will you please arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to His Excellency, The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

Your Excellency:

Reference is made to a memorandum dated January 18, 1953, addressed to the Saudi Arabian Government on conditions relevant to leased premises on the Baker Compound.

This memorandum deals with maintenance of buildings and kind and quality of furnishings. To date some of the work to be done has been carried out and some of the items requested have been supplied. However, in many cases the repairs and equipment have not been attended to causing inconvenience to the personnel concerned.

At this time the house of Mr. Neil Brinck requires special attention. This house, previously occupied by Dr. Stratton, was never properly furnished and remains without many of the items which should normally be provided by the Saudi Arabian Government through Baker. This matter was brought to the attention of the proper authorities. We were informed that, as the supplies were not available at Baker's, they could not be furnished. As Mr. Brinck's wife is expected to arrive in a short time, the matter is one of great urgency.

It is, therefore, requested that steps be taken to furnish, by local purchase if necessary, the items noted in our memorandum of May 11, 1953, to Mr. Sadak Hussein.

It is further requested that parts necessary to repair the electric stove in Mr. Brinck's house and to repair the electric water heater in Mr. Sinclair's house be obtained at the earliest possible date. These repairs have been requested but we have been informed that Baker could not supply the needed parts. It is our understanding that repairs and parts necessary to make the repairs for SAG equipment are to be supplied by Baker in those cases where the breakdown was not caused by carelessness on the part of the occupant.

Your Excellency is also requested to instruct the Government

Representative

His Excellency,
The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

Representative of Baker to fulfill the conditions outlined in the January 18 memorandum to the Saudi Arabian Government previously noted above.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency our appreciation for your attention in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 6, 1953

TO: TCA/W
USPHS/W

FROM: Chief, Division of Health and Sanitation
TCA/SA

SUBJECT: Health Program Agreement

Submitted through the U. S. Director, TCA/SA

Attached is a copy of the Health Program Agreement which was signed on December 15, 1952.

This Agreement had been written and was ready for signature, but not signed, before the Chief of the Division of Health and Sanitation arrived in Saudi Arabia. I had several reservations about the Agreement but did not express them because it was ready to be submitted to the Saudi Government for signing. Specifically, I had reservations about the fact that this Agreement did not follow the recommended pattern of "joint fund" or "cooperative service." Instead, it stated generalities and left specific statements to the Project Agreements. No reference was made to funds to be provided either by the SAG or TCA. In addition it stated "This survey is to be followed by the planning and establishing of public health centers, hospitals,---". Events later indicated that the Saudis took this statement to mean that TCA would put up the money for these projects. Reference was made to training in the U. S.A., but in no other place.

It should be noted that there was a definite reference to the supplying of equipment and materials.

Experience has shown that each Project Agreement prepared under this Agreement had to be sent to Washington for approval of finances, technical content and legal terminology. This procedure has caused long delays which have completely stymied the program. It has been said that this procedure was necessary because the Program Agreement was not an obligating document.

The proposed 1954 budget submitted to us by Washington allows for payment of technicians and their traveling expenses to Saudi Arabia and the payment of scholarships in the United States. It does not provide for supplies, equipment or field expenses for technicians.

Chron
M. W. F.

In view of the 1954 proposed budget, do you advise rewriting the Health Program Agreement?

If it is rewritten, should mention of hospitals, equipment, supplies and materials be eliminated? Should it be emphasized that TCA's contribution will be limited to supplying some technicians? If only technicians are furnished, is it necessary to make the Health Agreement an obligating document? Under these circumstances, is there any need for writing Project Agreements?

If there is a standard form for Health Program Agreement to cover our situation, (the furnishing of technicians only), it would be appreciated if we could receive several copies.

Encl. Copy of Health
Program Agreement.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 6, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

G. W. F.

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Geneva, Switzerland

In accordance with orders from Washington, I left Jidda, Saudi Arabia on May 11 and proceeded to Geneva, Switzerland to attend a meeting of representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government, World Health Organization, and U. S. Public Health Service, to discuss the type and amount of equipment recommended to be installed in the building for disinfecting, located at the quarantine station, Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Since the 6th World Health Organization Assembly was in session, some difficulty was experienced in getting all interested people together. However, after a few meetings, agreement was reached. A "Memorandum of Understanding" was prepared which outlined basic considerations of SAC, WHO and TCA. It was recognized that this memorandum has the force only of the spirit of common interest and helpfulness. This was signed by Dr. R. Pharaon, Chief Delegate SAC, Dr. A. T. Shousha, Regional Director, WHO Eastern Mediterranean, Dr. H. Van Rile Hyde, Chief, Division of International Health, U. S. Public Health Service, and Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, Technical Cooperation Administration mission to Saudi Arabia.

"Memorandum - Quarantine Station at Jidda" was prepared and considered as an attachment to the first memorandum. The following is taken from the memorandum "Quarantine Station at Jidda".

"(8) As regards steam and formaldehyde disinfectors (the same apparatus being used for both functions), one might estimate that a battery of 4, each disinfecter with at least the following inside dimensions:

width	60 inches
height	66 inches
length	96 inches

should meet the requirements. In 1950, one of them would have cost \$12,000. To this must be added the provision for steam generators (oil fired)."

The memorandum made no reference to the use of dusters or DDT. During the discussion mention was made of DDT as an insecticide, but no one pushed the point to include this process at the quarantine station.

The agreement reached represented no deviation from that suggested by this division three months ago.

On April 22 a draft of a project agreement was sent to Washington which emphasized training of quarantine service personnel. This draft was reviewed in Geneva and a few changes made in it. Now we are awaiting permission from TCA/W to sign the agreement.

I returned to Jidda the morning of May 26.

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f-2
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~~RESTRICTED~~

AIR FORCE

, TOTES

June 6, 1953

Embassy, JEDDA. TOT HQ No. 30

Airgram 1173 dated May 9, 1953

Point 4: PROJECTS: Agreement on the Community Development Project

Referring to the substance of the above named airgram, the Embassy is of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to request SAC to revise the Agreement on the Community Development Project in order to set up a cooperative service.

1. The form of agreement was carefully considered at the time the agreement was drawn up and all concerned in the negotiations were of the opinion that neither the cooperative service nor joint fund method of procedure were appropriate under conditions prevailing in Saudi Arabia. The form of agreement conforms to telegraphic instructions from TCA/W. Without rehearsing the arguments pro and con, there has been no change in the situation to justify the conclusion that the cooperative service form of organization is better than the form of agreement now in force.
2. Aside from considerations in 1 above, the Embassy is of the opinion that no suggestions for changes in agreements requiring long drawn out negotiations should be made except those easily understood and not likely to be construed as a reflection upon SAC's good faith or willingness to carry out its agreements. It should be noted that some explanations and negotiations will be required in connection with financing this project as per your telegram 658, and no doubt in other TCA programs due to the drastic reductions in funds for FY-54 from the total allotment on which programs were planned.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of
attached Letter

Will you please arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to His Excellency, The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

Attachment -
As above

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 6, 1953

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 25 requesting assistance of TCA in connection with financing a special aerial photographic survey desired by the FAO and for technical assistance in connection with harbor improvements at Gizan. I have also received the letter from Mr. Johnson of FAO giving cost estimates.

In regard to the request for assistance in financing certain aerial photography for the FAO project in Wadi Gizan, there are legal difficulties in complying, as I explained at the conference of April 5th. This difficulty arises from the U.S. law under which TCA operates. This law provides in substance that grants in aid for material supplies and equipment may be made only to implement advice and recommendations of U.S. technicians in connection with programs or projects, the responsibility for which the USA has assumed.

This special photography requested for the FAO project is solely to supplement the technical work which FAO has assumed responsibility for under its agreement with SAG. It has not been recommended by U.S. technicians nor would it implement any program or project of TCA.

It should be noted here that reconnaissance aerial photography of the Tihama, including the Wadi Gizan, has already been made at the recommendation of U.S. technicians and this photography has been largely financed by the USA. This photography was on a scale suitable for the purposes of U.S. technicians in surveying and mapping soils, wadi systems, surface drainage, coastal lines, roads, geology, geography, etc.

There are of course many areas in which TCA will be glad to cooperate with FAO in attaining common objectives. For instance, all of the aerial photography financed by the USA has been made available to FAO as well as other scientific data secured by TCA technicians in the course of their explorations and reconnaissance surveys, including water analysis, contouring regional water tables, advice on selection of well sites, etc. We hope this sort of cooperation may be continued since the purpose of conducting the reconnaissance geological survey is to secure data which

H.E. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

will be useful in planning economic development and this data will of course be made available to the Government or any agency selected by the Government to carry on development in road building, agriculture, mining, etc.

The request for technical assistance in connection with harbor improvements at Qizan has a different status from the special aerial survey for FAO. However, since neither project was included in the budget of the current year nor in the program and budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, we are submitting your letter with the accompanying estimates submitted by FAO to Washington for consideration.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:c

Chen,

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 30, 1953

LOAN AGREEMENT AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
GOVERNING THE ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
SAUDI ARABIA SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS USED IN THE
CONDUCT OF THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF JIDDA

It is understood and mutually agreed between the Acting U.S. Director of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Saudi Arabia, and the Commercial School Commission of Jidda, Saudi Arabia, that the Commercial School Commission will continue to accept custody and the responsibility for the safety and proper use and maintenance of the following lists of equipment, materials of all kinds including textbooks, supplies and furniture purchased by the Technical Cooperation Administration Mission in Saudi Arabia and assigned to the Commercial School Commission for use in the conduct of the Commercial School of Jidda. It is further understood and agreed that the Commercial School Commission of Jidda will deposit all funds accruing to the Commercial School from fees, tuitions and any or all other sources in a single bank account in the name of the Commercial School Commission of Jidda and continue to expend these funds for the sole support and conduct of the Commercial School in collaboration with the Technical Cooperation Administration in Saudi Arabia.

	SR
4 Arabic standard typewriters	3,300
6 English standard typewriters	6,200
1 English long carriage typewriter, Smith-Corona	1,300
1 calculating machine	1,900
	12,700 SR
	<u>Lebanese pounds</u>
10 Continental Arabic keyboard typewriters	7,000.00
4 Victor Electric adding machine	3,000.00
12 rolls adding machine paper	12.45
3 hand operated - small size Hamann calculators	1,650.00
1 large size electric Hamann calculator	1,500.00
8 Remington typewriters, English keyboard	3,400.00
9 Desk lamps	94.50
1 Drafting board	25.00
1 Set Drafting instruments	35.00
1 T-square	10.00
1 Series Scale rulers	6.00
1 Remington hand operated adding machine	500.00
1 Box Miscellaneous Books	1,410.15
3 Pencil sharpeners, large size	30.00
	18,675.10 *

	<u>Lebanese Pounds</u>	
Balance brought forward from purchased equipment	18,675.10	
1 Royal typewriter, English keyboard	500.00	
Expenses and charges for handling and shipping of 27 cases weighing 950 kilos from Beirut to Jidda SS Steel Scientist V-21 B/L J-1 for Mr. Dalley, TCA, for Jidda Commercial School	310.00	
		19,485.10 \$
		SR
Frames and feet of four blackboards furnished the School of Commerce	175/00	
500 Personal Student's Cards	100/00	
4000 Receipts	160/00	
12 Attendance Books	84/00	
		519/00 SR
		\$
Complete Remington-Rand Practice Filing Sets with Text Books, Student Guide Boxes and Teacher Instruction	945.00	
		\$945.00

Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Accepted by the Commercial School Committee:

June 30, 1953

Sa'id Samih Rutbi, Chairman
Commercial School Commission
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

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1-Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 4, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General
U.S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division
American Embassy, TCA

RE: Supplements to "Immunization Information for
International Travel"

Please send me a few copies of this booklet including the
supplements.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 4, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General
U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division
Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy, Jidda

RE: Jidda Post Differential Not Subject to Federal
Income Tax

On April 6, 1953, I sent a copy of a memorandum received from
the Controller in Jidda listing

Executive Order No. 10,000 dated September 16,
1948, 13 FR 5453 (5c FR 301)

which states that the differential here is exempt from Federal
Income Tax.

To date I have received no reply to my memorandum. Please
reply and state what action has been taken.

6-4-53

TCA/ Supply and Requirements Branch

470-25 0-111

17-112/31019

34701

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Riad, Saudi Arabia

TCA, American Embassy, Riad,
Saudi Arabia

Request the following catalogs, manufacturing details,
specifications, etc:

1. Barless centrifugal and deep well pumps. Series 30-40-50.
Manufactured by the Barless Pump Division, Ford Machinery Corporation
at 1250 Genion Ave., S.W., Canton, Ohio
2. Watson-Spieler flexible coupling shafts. Manufactured by H.J. Watson
Company at 1326 Sixty-Seventh St., Emeryville, California
3. International gasoline, kerosene and diesel engines manufactured by
the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois
4. Fairbanks & Morse, centrifugal, shallow and deep well pumps. Also
Model "T" gasoline and kerosene engines. Manufactured by Fairbanks-
Morse & Company, Chicago, Illinois
5. Witte vertical and horizontal industrial diesel engines manufactured
by Witte Diesel Engine Works
6. Catalogs from manufacturers of hand or windmill operated lift and
force piston type pumps
7. Mayers hand, centrifugal and recirculating domestic type water
pumps manufactured by Mayers Pump Manufacturing Co., Ashland, Ohio
8. Catalogs from Goulds Pump manufacturing plant covering their
pumping equipment. Gould's Pump Inc., Seneca Fall, New York
9. Gas engine and electric driven chlorinating equipment covering
small semi-portable types. Catalogs obtainable from the Proportioner
Company, Inc., U.S.A.

John A. Summey, Actg US Director
of Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

June 4, 1953

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
SPECIFICATIONS SHEET FOR
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

REFERENCE NO.

173-250-111

PAGE 2 of 2

ITEM NO.	QUANTITIES / DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATIONS (Include Catalogue Name, Number & Source as Appropriate)	ESTIMATED COST
		\$
10.	"Durostar" domestic type chlorinators. Manufactured by the Radco Engineering Company, Texas, 3227 at Wall St., Dallas.	
11.	Large steel houses. Manufactured by Jones Manufacturing Corp.	
12.	Catalogs from manufacturers of industrial windmills.	
13.	Catalogs from Hurlers Manufacturing Co. covering water works equipment	
14.	Catalogs and bulletins covering air cooled gasoline engines from the Wisconsin Motor Corp., Milwaukee 16, Wis.	
15.	Information covering small elevated steel water tanks. Bolted types as made by Heller Manufacturing Company.	
16.	Water well systems from Edward E. Johnson Inc., St. Paul 4, Minn.	
17.	Information on "Self-contained" boiler units, known as "package units". Various U.S. manufacturers make this type of equipment.	
18.	Catalogs on Hospital type steam laundry equipment.	
19.	Catalogs covering Atlas-Imperial diesel engines and generators. Made by Atlas Imperial Works, Oakland, California.	
20.	Catalogs covering Caterpillar diesel engine generators.	
21.	Catalogs covering Cummins diesel industrial engines and generators. Manufactured by the Cummins Diesel Engine Works, Columbus, Ohio.	
	It is believed that no funds will be necessary in obtaining this material.	

Chou

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: June 4, 1953

Item/s received: 1 set cultivator,
1 set sweeps for above, consisting of 7, 8 in.
free sweeps and 2 pr. 8" half sweeps

Purchase Order No. N-470-199-8 dated 1-30-53
to A.F. Axelrod Co., Inc., 274 Madison Avenue, N.Y., N.Y.

Requisition No. R-470-199-8 dated Oct 22, 1952

Obligation No. 28

Date Received: June 4, 1953

Ordered by: Dr. W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

Assigned to: " "

Method of shipment: ocean frt - S S Exford

Remarks: APPROVED:

W. J. Edens

cc: AmEmb
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date:

Item/s received: **June 4, 1953**

1 ton Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer - 100 lb bags

1 case Arsenate lead insecticide (12-4 lb. bags)

12 ea springling cans: galvanized, brass cap, 8-qt size

Purchase Order No.

dated

to

M-470-199-8

1-28-53

Requ **F.W. Belgiano & Co., 411 N Y Ave., N.E., Washington D.C.**

Obligation No. **R 470-199-8**

Oct 22, 1952

Date Received: **28**

Ordered by: **June 4, 1953**

Assigned to: **Dr. William J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division**

Method of shipment:

"

"

Remarks:

ocean frt - Exford

APPROVED:

W.J. Edens

cc: AnEmb
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date:

June 4, 1953

Item/s received:

1 ea Projector, 300 watt, motor fan-cooled, Model V-2201
1 ea carrying case #234X
1 ea Battery, connection cable, 3' length
Extension cord: 20 foot - 1 ea

SPARE PARTS: 5 ea 6-volt, 50 W lamps
Aperture plates - 1 set
Battery strap carrier - 1 ea
Battery, excide, 6 volt, 100 a mp - received broken
Battery, hot shot, 6 volt - 1 ea
Lamps, 300 W, 110 volt - 2 ea

Purchase Order No. Transformer, step-down - 1 ea ^{dated}
to F-470-322-12 12-13-52
Viewlex Company, 3025 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Requisition No. ^{dated}
470-322-12 Nov 4, 1952

Obligation No.

53

Date Received:

June 4, 1953

Ordered by:

Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

Assigned to:

"

"

Method of shipment:

ocean frt - S. S. Exford

Remarks:

APPROVED:

R. D. Dolley

cc: AmEmb
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 4, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

SUBJECT: Living Accommodations for Mr. Nixon in Al Hasa.

You will recall my suggestion about two weeks ago that someone be sent to Al Hasa to arrange living accommodations at Hofuf for Mr. Nixon. At that time it was your opinion that arrangements could be made without making a trip.

I have talked with ARAMCO officials here about the possibility of Nixon staying at an ARAMCO camp about 21 kilometers from the main village of Hofuf. Mr. Jim Knight is looking into the matter. He suggested an alternative of staying with the Amir as a guest or at a hotel near the airport. I don't think this is advisable.

A memorandum was directed to Mr. Hussein requesting that he assist in locating suitable housing for Mr. Nixon. Yesterday he stated that he had requested the Deputy Finance Minister to make arrangements for living quarters at the old experiment station near Hofuf. I do not know what this will produce, since TGA is now supposed to furnish housing for technicians. Unless the host government moves faster than I think, it is my opinion that someone will have to hire local labor and supervise the repair of quarters at the experiment station sufficiently to house Nixon, and then purchase the necessary furniture and equipment. The ARAMCO Camp should be the best deal if we can get them sufficiently interested. It is air conditioned.

It is my plan for Mr. Nixon to spend some of his time in Qatif, and he could spend the first few days there since he can stay at Senieke Hall. However, the dates will be maturing at Hofuf and will need attention. This means that he will need living accommodations in both areas.

WJEdens:c

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 4, 1953

Dear Mr. Bolster:

Your letter of May 15, 1953 relative to the recruitment of Mr. Glenn A. Feather was received and I assume the telegram forwarded as requested was received some time ago.

It is difficult to answer questions such as the one you raised. As the program proceeds, I think housing will accommodate reasonably well medium-sized families. However, when children reach the high school and college age, there appear to be only two alternatives -- have them remain in the States, or place them in school at Beirut.

I am glad that recruitment is looking up. The USDA, in one way, is placed in a difficult position when it recruits men from agencies which it also sponsors and with which it cooperates in many ways.

It is fine that Mr. Nixon can come and work with us. I am in the process of arranging living accommodations and travel equipment. The first one is of major difficulty in a country like Saudi Arabia. However, I hope to work out something that will be satisfactory. We are looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Parker.

We need the basic specialists first; soils, crops, animal husbandry and irrigation engineering. There is a difference between the process and methods of irrigating crops and reconstructing or constructing an irrigation system in a wadi area. The above basic men are essential as a team to make a study of any community or area in Saudi Arabia, and thereby provide the essentials for project planning. The soils man is most basic, and I hope Mr. Feather will accept the assignment. The agricultural program has been stymied because of the lack of these men. However, I want you to know I am aware of the difficulty of obtaining such personnel.

I have noted with interest the organizational changes that have
been made

Mr. H. G. Bolster,
Head, Middle East and Eastern Europe Division,
Foreign Agricultural Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D. C.

(Ltr to Mr. H. C. Bolster, fr W. J. Edens, dtd June 4, 1953)

been made, and the reports on agriculturists dispatched to the various countries.

Best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 4, 1953

Dear Mr. Whipple:

This is a letter of inquiry concerning the relationship of your department to the agricultural division of the Saudi Arabia Point 4 Mission.

Since coming to Jidda last fall, there has been no communication between the Agriculture Division here and your office. This may be negligence on my part, and if so I should like to know it. When in Washington, prior to coming to Jidda, I made two attempts to see you -- once when you were too occupied, and again when you were out of the city.

I should appreciate a letter or other literature setting forth the functions of your office in agriculture and natural resources as related to field missions. I received no such information during orientation. Undoubtedly there are services rendered which the Agriculture Division of this mission is missing.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Mr. Clayton Whipple,
Director, Agricultural &
Natural Resources Staff,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

WJEdens:djh

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 4, 1953

Dear Mr. Bolster:

This has reference to your letter of May 14, 1953 concerning the assignment of U. S. Department of Agriculture employees to work with other TCA cooperating agencies, and the responsibility for personnel management of Department of Agriculture employees.

I shall be glad to cooperate with the Country Director in detaching Agricultural personnel to organizational units of TCA Missions other than agriculture, and make personnel recommendations as set forth in the second paragraph of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Mr. H. C. Bolster,
Head, Middle East and Eastern Europe Division,
Foreign Agricultural Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D. C.

WJEdens:djh

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

June 4, 1953

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL

Dear Sir:

As per our telegram of June 1, 1953, I am enclosing copies of memoranda from the Chiefs of all Divisions except Public Administration. Most of these touch upon the larger question of the FY-54 budget as a whole, as well as the needs of the particular division. I do not concur in all the estimates but I forward them as written in order that you may have a chance to know the type of thinking and state of mind of the men responsible for planning and implementing Point 4 during the coming year.

I will offer at a later date more specific observations on the points in the several memos with which I am in disagreement, particularly in the case of the memos from the Chiefs of Education and Transportation Divisions. In the meantime if we are unable to secure any funds except the one million dollar allotment, please refer to recommendations in my letter of May 10 in regard to these Divisions.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

5 Encls - Memoranda fr Division
Chiefs re FY-54 Budget

Mr. E. Reesman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

JADunaway:djh

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Check - International Engineering Co.

I am pleased to forward copy of a letter dated June 3, 1953, from Mr. C. E. Buck, Project Manager for the International Engineering Company, acknowledging receipt of a check of the Ministry of Finance for S/R 9,204 and 12 Girsh, Check No. 13/1275.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl.
Attachment -
As above

JADunaway:0

C
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Y

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
74 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco 5, California

June 3, 1953

To-

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting Director
TCA
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memo of June 3 and advise you that Saudi Government Check No. 13/1275 in the amount of Saudi Rials 9,204 and 12 Girsch has been deposited to the account of International Engineering, C. E. Buck custodian.

Yours truly,

/s/ C. E. Buck

C. E. Buck

cc: E. F. Sinclair

CEB:db

Chen

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 4, 1953

TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy, Jidda

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer, TCA

SUBJECT: Louis M. Smith

I submit to you the information requested in your memorandum of May 12, 1953.

Mr. Smith's recreational activities preceding his attack were limited. Several times I went to North Creek and South Beach with him. I do not recall that he ever swam; rather, he was contented to wade about and look for sea shells. He went fishing a few times in a launch. He usually slept in the afternoon. He attended the weekly Bingo Game. As far as I know, he never participated in any active sport such as tennis and I never knew him to attend dances or cocktail parties.

His official duties included responsibility for personnel, payroll, housing, budget and fiscal problems. He handled all contacts with the Embassy in these areas. Consequently he had a heavy work load and frequently worked in the afternoon.

At this time TCA was acquiring an apartment house. To get the house in condition and to acquire the necessary furnishings required a lot of tiring leg work in the hot and dusty suq shopping areas.

Drawing up the budget for the 1953-1954 fiscal year was also, in part, his responsibility. On several occasions, I worked with him until seven or eight in the evening on this job. He was a very conscientious person and was greatly concerned about doing his job properly. The amount of work caused him to worry considerably as he so expressed himself to me occasionally.

Climatic conditions in Jidda are among the severest in the world. Mr. Smith arrived during the latter part of July. The heat and humidity at this time were intense. Temperatures frequently were 100° to 115° combined with humidity in the 80's and 90's.

Mr. Smith lived at the Gardens Hotel which, at that time, had an un-airconditioned and un-screened dining room. Food served is heavy and greasy. The bedroom occupied by Mr. Smith was airconditioned as was the office building. The difference in temperatures between an airconditioned room and the outside is very marked. Such conditions naturally aggravate any physical ailments a person might have. In the past and even at present, all Western Europeans and Americans who possibly can leave Jidda during the hot months. One has to experience the summer climate to appreciate its severity. While only a careful scientific study could show the effects on western personnel, experience would lead one to believe that the climatic conditions are hard on persons not acclimated to them.

EB:dg

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 3, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Glen Brown, Chief, Natural Resources Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Program Summary - May 1953

341.42 Operations Summary - Natural Resources.

Preliminary field work in the Tihama esh Sham and astronomical observations for mosaic control was completed during the month by Mr. Jackson, USGS-TCA Geologist. He also calculated the astral positions and transmitted them to USGS-Washington.

A geologist from Bethlehem Steel Company was shown the iron-bearing formation in northwestern Arabia by Mr. Bogue, USGS-TCA Geologist. Additional outcrops of the formation were discovered on the trip.

Preparation of portions of the geologic map along the proposed railroad from Riyadh to Jidda were made by Mr. Goudarzi. He also assisted with well location in test drilling for supplemental water for Jidda as well as accompanying me on a reconnaissance trip to Yenbo and Um Lajj near the end of the month.

Field studies of runoff on Wadis Gizan and Baish in the Tihama al Yemen were completed by Mr. Dougherty, USGS-TCA Hydrologic Engineer, during the month. He also worked on outlining the drainage areas of Wadi Baish and Itwad, utilizing stereoscopic projection and controlled mosaics.

Work continued and was nearly complete at the end of the month on placing names in Arabic and English on the Asir-Tihama map.

The drilling contractors for SAG obtained a motor and made a pumping test on the well planned for the city water supply of Yenbo. After standing idle for five months, the water proved to be too brackish for city supply, and another source about 25 kilometers farther away is being recommended. Unusual rainfall in the Yenbo region this year apparently accounts for the fresh earlier samples from the well. A study will be made to decide on the feasibility of the water for irrigation. It will be left so that a supplemental supply can be used in abnormal years in the future.

The Um Lajj region, 500 kilometers north of Jidda, was mapped geographically during the month and three drilling sites for a municipal water supply. The geologic evidence is encouraging for the development of agricultural water in this region.

GBrown:0

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

June 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA

SUBJECT: Monthly Program Summary - May 1953

Critique

The Secretary General came to our offices and made a strong plea for us to arrive at a decision on the Ministry's request for assistance on the quarantine station. If TCA could not or would not help on this project, the Ministry wanted to know soon so that other plans could be made because it was absolutely necessary to finish the station as soon as possible.

The Chief of the Division was called to Geneva to attend a meeting of representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government, WHO, and PHS to discuss the quarantine station. Final agreement there was the same as proposed by this division three months ago. However, now funds are not available for this project unless permission is received to cancel the purchase of medical supplies for the Asir. In addition, TCA/W's approval on decision reached in Geneva has not been received yet. Therefore, no answer can be given SAG's request for a decision on this project. SAG refuses to discuss any other project until a decision is reached. Hence the sum total of progress this month is again zero.

Operations Summary

(a) Progress

(1) Representatives of SAG, WHO, PHS, and TCA met in Geneva and reached agreement on the type and size of equipment to be installed in the building for disinfecting at the quarantine station. However, approval has not been received from TCA/W to sign this project agreement.

(2) SAG refuses to discuss any other project agreement until decision is reached on the quarantine station project agreement.

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(Monthly Program Summary, May 1953, Health and Sanitation Division)

(b) Local Participation

Since there are no projects signed, there has naturally been no country participation.

(c) Training

No action.

Program Development

The Ministry of Health refuses to discuss anything until TCA comes to a decision on the quarantine station.

Agreements and Requests

(a) Agreements Executed

None.

(b) Agreements under Current Negotiation

No new action - same as last month.

(c) Implementation of Agreements

Nothing.

(d) Requests

None.

Program Information

Nothing.

Technical Cooperation Programs other than Point 4

(a) Dr. Noller from the WHO Regional Office visited TCA's offices and made an inspection trip of the quarantine station. It is believed that he was here as to tuberculosis consultant.

(b) Dr. Daggey from ARAMCO visited our offices and invited us to come to Dhahran to inspect health work carried on by ARAMCO. He was in Jidda to discuss the Ministry of Health participation in the malaria control program carried on by ARAMCO. He listed examples of various

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-3-

(Monthly Program Summary, May 1953, Health and Sanitation Division)

people doing health work without the Ministry of Health knowing about it and urged the Minister to call a meeting to coordinate these efforts. TCA heartily endorses this idea.

Program Administration

No comments will be made concerning these difficulties because previous remarks have brought no change in the situation. Suffice to say that there has been no improvement. In fact the TCA/W's proposed budget for FY-54 repudiates the health program agreement and in so doing multiplies our difficulties of operation.

RESTRICTED

GW Ferguson:djh

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 3, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Robert B. Kennedy, Customs and Tariff Advisor

SUBJECT: Program for Remaining Four Months

Much has been accomplished in the first twenty months of my tour in Saudi Arabia. A new tariff law has been written and enacted. A classification guide has been approved and printed. Also of major importance is the change in the thinking of the Saudi officials with whom I have worked--they are now inclined to attempt to apply the law rather than to decide a particular problem from what they imagine the law should be.

However, there are matters of major importance which should be taken care of before my home leave, which should begin about September 20.

1. Proposed Customs Regulations

The regulations proposed by the top customs officials have been translated up to the last one-fourth, and the first half has been typed. I have reviewed all that has been typed and have made a detailed study of a large portion of this first half. I find these regulations in such bad condition that a mere revision is out of the question. The Arabic style and usage has been reported to be completely unrepresentative of such a document. If the translation is accurate, I concur. The word usage, sentence structure, punctuation, and arrangement are completely unrepresentative of what such a document should be. Important matters, such as National Customs Administration, Bill of Entry, valuation procedures, are barely mentioned without any substantive assistance to the customs officials who must apply the regulations. Matters such as responsibility of shipping agents for loss or damage after discharge from ship, are improperly enforced. It would be a mistake for us to have any part in such regulations. And a revision of them would be more difficult and time consuming than starting fresh. However, we are going to fail to secure the agreement of the top customs officials to put aside their work and start with a clean page. They will take it as a personal insult and their reaction will be to not further delay the issuance of their proposed regulations without our comment, which would result in chaos in administration.

RESTRICTED

(Memo to Mr. Dunaway, fr Mr. Kennedy, dtd Jun 3, 1953, re Program for Remaining Four Months)

2. Customs Ordinance

The Customs Ordinance which the Director General advises was approved last December, is a revision of the ordinance originally drafted four years ago by the Egyptian customs expert and the top Saudi customs officials. The revision was done by the Director General last November before our conferences on the Tariff Ordinance of 1372. The Customs Ordinance, though reportedly approved, provides that it shall not be effective until published in the Official Gazette. I am advised that it has not as yet been so published. This Ordinance is just as bad in substance and draftsmanship as the proposed regulations. It would be a mistake to not attempt to secure its abandonment.

3. Bill of Entry

All the major changes in customs administration of immediate importance are centered on the institution of a bill of entry. Proper installation of this document is of vital importance to the success of many other improvements. Attempts have been made by the top customs officials to sabotage its intended usefulness and effectiveness in bringing about improvements, through the proposed customs regulations and through distorting the procedure you apparently agreed to at the time of discussions on the bill of entry.

4. Valuation Procedures

Before I decided on the use of an ad valorem tariff schedule, you advised me that difficulties in the proper customs valuation of imports could be successfully dealt with. However, continued difficulties are encountered and will continue to be encountered until some sound answers can be presented for their problems. If such answers are not forthcoming in the imminent future, the work already accomplished in the new tariff law and classification guide will be thrown out for a specific duty schedule.

5. Issuance of Tariff Ordinance and Index

The final Tariff Ordinance of 1372 has been in printed form for at least four months and the final proofs for the classification guide were sent to the printer over two months ago. However, one excuse after another has been presented for the failure to release this publication. I am still of the opinion that some ulterior motive is behind these delays. They either have a desire to issue the Customs Regulations and Customs Ordinance with this publication, or they have in mind a complete change in the Tariff Ordinance.

To cope with these problems I propose the following:

(Memo to Mr. Dunaway, fr Mr. Kennedy, dtd Jun 3, 1953, re Program for Remaining Four Months)

A. In the absence of strong direct contact with the Minister of Finance, I should have a series of conferences with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, proposing:

1. Issuance of published Tariff Ordinance of 1372 and index;
2. Abandonment of Customs Ordinance;
3. Disregarding proposed customs regulations and starting fresh on this task;
4. A general plan for the final arrangement and form (outline) of complete customs regulations;
5. That improvements be worked out by installments, taking first those matters most important to immediate improvement;
6. That Bill of Entry, valuation procedures, and National Customs Administration be first subjects.

B. The assistance of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance should be secured in getting Ministerial approval of any of these matters requiring such approval.

C. That contact with top customs officials be limited to matters decided upon after contact with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance or the Minister.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Mr. J. G. Hamilton
Agricultural Consultant
ARAMCO
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

June 3, 1953

Dear Guy:

Since you did not arrive in Jidda yesterday, I hope nothing of any consequence has happened. We were going to have you eat some gazelle with us. However, that can wait.

I was interested in discussing living accommodations for Nixon, and we appreciate the efforts you have made in this connection. If Nixon could stay at ARAMCO's camp near Hofuf to begin with, I believe he and Carlsen could work out something satisfactory at the old experiment station. The matter has been discussed with Mr. Barger and Jim Knight, and they are investigating the matter and are to let me know. Thank you for talking to Mr. Bishop and Mr. Eltiste, and the privilege of using Steineke Hall and the Consulate guest room.

I shall talk to Mr. Hussein about the interpreter from the El Kharj Farms. I do not have his name, but it will be fine if he can work with Nixon. Mr. Hussein should be able to get this matter arranged. I am encouraging the Department of Agriculture to provide more than one counterpart.

We have no further data on Nixon's arrival. It is my plan to get him into the field immediately, and I want him to confer with you when he comes.

I hope this finds you well and that you will be over soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 3, 1953

Mr. C. H. Buck
International Engineering Company
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Buck:

Enclosed please find check representing \$2,500 in riyals from the Saudi Arabian Government, under contract and terms of the Agreement between the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures (2)

1. Check
2. Letter from Sadek Hussein
forwarding check to Dir.TCA
dated June 3, 1953

cc: Mr. Sinclair
Mr. Hussein

Jidda
June 3, 1953

C
O
P
Y

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting Director
Technical Cooperation Administration
Jidda

Dear Mr. Dunaway:

With reference to your letter dated May 21, 1953, regarding Mr. Buck's request that \$2,500 be advanced to the International Engineering Company in accordance with the terms of Article III, Section I, of the Railway Agreement.

I enclose herewith Check No. 13/1275 dated 5/31/53 for the sum of SR 9204 and 12 girsh, equivalent to \$2,500, indorsed in the name of Mr. Buck as requested.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Sadek Hussein

Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

Encl. 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 2, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Sir:

As per my WIROM of June 2, I am enclosing a memorandum from Dr. Dolley on Mr. MacDonald. I concur in the recommendation as to the kind of teacher required.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl.

JADunaway:o

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D.C.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

RE: Edward L. MacDonald

I have carefully reviewed the biographical data for Dr. MacDonald who has been referred to in communications both as a commercial education specialist and as a vocational education specialist. I cannot find where any of the specifications set forth on Form TCA-17, requesting personnel for the assignments we have, coincide with the experience and training of Dr. MacDonald. Particularly is this true in the specifications for the commercial specialist, probably the most critical and currently important assignment we have.

In requesting personnel, careful consideration was given to the job requirements and the skills necessary for their fulfillment. These positions are not of the advisory type. They are of the performance type which require exceptional personal skill and ability. At this stage in our program we need personnel with the capacity to actually do the work they are to teach or supervise.

Although Dr. MacDonald's experience in Government Service has been varied, it does not seem that it conforms in any way to the requirements of our present needs. I would like to request, therefore, that efforts to find personnel who meet the specifications we have established, continue.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

June 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

FROM: John A. Dunaway *JAD*
Acting U. S. Director

SUBJECT: Uniform Letter of Instructions to Technicians

I am instructed by Circular Airgram 2544 of April 17, 1953
to hand you the attached letter on the subject noted above for
the guidance of yourself and staff.

Encls- Uniform Letter of Instructions
to Technicians
Airgram 2544, dated April 17, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

CIRCULAR AIRGRAM

To: Certain American Diplomatic Officers

TOTEC

Control 2596

May 20, 1953

7:45 p.m.

Subject: Uniform Letter of Instructions to Technicians

Reference: Circular Airgram 2544 of April 17, 1953.

The above-referenced airgram transmitted for the information of Directors of Technical Cooperation the Uniform Letter of Instructions which is being used by the participating agencies as the letter of instructions to all technicians leaving for service overseas in the Point 4 Program. The Department wishes each chief of party and technician presently in the field to have a copy of this letter for his information and guidance. As it was not practicable to address such letters to all technicians personally, copies of the master form letter are being transmitted. In distributing these letters in the field, Country Directors should make clear to technicians the reason they are being given a form letter, and should inform them that this letter, personally prepared and addressed, is being given to each technician departing Washington for the field to govern his working relationships while overseas with Point 4.

It should be noted that there are copies of two separate letters being transmitted - one for chiefs of party and one for all other technicians. If an adequate number of copies is not included in this transmittal, any post lacking a sufficient number should reproduce copies in the field so that each technician may be supplied with a copy.

SMITH, ACTING

Attachment: Uniform Letters of Instruction

UNCLASSIFIED

UNIFORM LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO TECHNICIANS

Dear _____:

This letter will confirm your appointment as (title), assigned to the staff of the U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in (country) under authority of existing legislation. Your services in the field of (specialization) have been requested by (country) under the provisions of agreements signed by that country and the United States within the framework of such legislation. Your position title, grade, and salary are shown on your notification of personnel action, to which is attached a copy of your job description.

Under the direction of the Chief of Diplomatic Mission for his country of assignment, the U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation is responsible for all Point 4 activities in the country. His staff includes both personnel employed directly by the Technical Cooperation Administration, and personnel employed by other Federal agencies who are paid from funds provided by TCA. Technicians of the various participating Federal agencies therefore come under the general direction of the Director of Technical Cooperation. (The general framework of these relationships is set forth in a statement by the Secretary of State issued on August 18, 1952, to all diplomatic posts conducting TCA operations, entitled "Field Responsibilities and Relationships for the Point 4 Program." Reference should also be made to appropriate parts of the TCA Manual.)

As a member of the (technical division, field party, servicio) of the TCA Mission, you will be responsible to the Chief of the (technical division, field party, servicio) either directly or through such supervisory personnel as the Chief of the (technical division, field party, servicio) may designate. The Chief of the (technical division, field party, servicio) in turn is responsible to the Country Director of (country) to which you are being assigned. Through your supervisor you should obtain necessary technical backstopping from the (bureau or agency) in Washington and provide all requested reports and other information to the Country Director. Your supervisor will arrange for copies of communications to the (bureau or agency) in Washington to be supplied to the Country Director, and likewise for copies of reports to the Country Director to be supplied to the (bureau or agency) in Washington.

The nature, term and scope of your assignment are defined in your job description, or in the attached activity authorization or agreement, and in any attached special technical instruction from the (bureau or agency). You should bear in mind that the ultimate goal under the agreement is to develop competence in the host country in your field of assignment so that upon withdrawal of United States participation the function can be exercised successfully on a continuing basis. It may be part of your responsibility during your assignment to provide technical advice and assistance, to an extent consistent with the effective discharge of the responsibilities of your assignment, in the field of (specialization) to other United States specialists, to the Country Director and to personnel of other technical assistance agencies, and advice and training in the field to collaborating nationals of (country). In this connection, it has been the consistent policy of the Technical Cooperation Administration to work in the closest possible cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, with other multilateral programs, and with the representatives of private voluntary organizations and others engaged in international programs. In the development of your relationship with officials of other agencies and of the host government, you shall be subject through your supervisor to the guidance of the Country Director.

Part of your fundamental responsibility will be to participate in the selection and preliminary orientation of any trainees recommended by the Government of (country) for training in the United States or at other training centers. In this respect your recommendation of the trainees should take into account the objectives of the total country program. Your advice and through you, the advice of your Bureau in Washington, may also be sought as to the selection of experts from the United States whose services might be desired by the Government of (country) to assist in the development of its programs in the broad field of (specialization).

(Bureau or agency) in Washington has agreed to give you all possible technical guidance and support in your efforts in the field within the terms of its agreement with the Technical Cooperation Administration.

During your period of service in (country) you should make a determined effort to master the language and acquaint yourself with the cultural and historical background of (country). The

personal

personal relationships of you and your family with the people of (country) constitute one of the most important factors in the success of the program, and your interest in and knowledge of their language and customs will be noticed by the people of (country) and will do much toward establishing a favorable climate in which your work may be carried on. Such knowledge will be especially useful in facilitating communication when you are called upon to give direct instruction and training to nationals of the host country.

You should consider yourself as an invited guest of the country and govern your actions accordingly. This is particularly true as it may concern any interest or desire to engage in private business activities while abroad. The Foreign Service Manual of the Department of State states in part "An American employee shall not, while holding office, transact or be interested in any business or engage for profit in any profession in any country or countries to which he is assigned abroad, in his own name or in the name of through the agency of any other person, . . ." Full details governing such activities are clearly set forth in Part IV, Section 626, of the Manual, and may be obtained from the Country Director or Chief of Mission.

Further information concerning your relationships in the field and the procedures under which the Point 4 Program operates may be obtained from the TCA Manual of Policy and Operations, which will be available in the Point 4 Mission.

You have been selected and appointed to this assignment as being well qualified for the task both technically and personally. I am sure that you, as a representative of the United States Government, will be able to make a real contribution to the attainment of Point 4 Program objectives in (country). In this connection, you should keep in mind our specific objective of assisting the host government in developing technical competence so that ultimately the achievements of Point 4 will continue to operate in (country).

(Appropriate official of the
participating agency signs here)

Confirmed:

(Appropriate TCA Regional Assistant
Administrator signs here)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 2, 1953

Mr. T. O. Parker
Harrington Hotel
11th, 12th & E Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Parker:

I was very glad to hear from you, and to know that you are making plans to be with us soon. The latter part of June will soon roll around and we shall be looking forward to welcoming you.

With reference to living accommodations, I shall attempt to answer your questions as presented in the second paragraph of your letter.

Since you are arriving ahead of your family, you will be assigned to a furnished room provided by TCA. Cooking facilities will probably be available. Meals are available at the Baker mess, but are rather expensive. When in the field it will be necessary to take food with you.

Eight separate houses located in a compound near our apartment house have been leased by TCA. These houses have been under construction for several months, but are now near completion. One of these will be available to you and family. Each of these houses has two bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, living room, bathroom, and a large hall. All have running water and electricity. A sundeck is on top of each house and it is my understanding that air conditioning will be provided. Considering this part of the world, you should have a rather comfortable residence.

Recently I have been working on revising the TCA post report for Jidda. A copy is being forwarded to Mr. Bolster. You may want to read it. I suggest that you bring several pairs of khaki pants for field work. You will probably want a pair of work shoes for the same purpose. Short sleeve, open neck shirts are worn the year round. Likewise cotton pants are used throughout the year. During the winter months very light-weight woolen pants are satisfactory for office work. Many of the men wear canvas crepe-sole shoes. I suggest that you establish a credit account with Woodward & Lothrop or some other department store. They will be glad to forward items on request by APO.

I recommend that you bring your personal car if you have one. With regard to livestock equipment and supplies, I suggest that you come and look things over before making decisions. You might have a hand operated clipping machine for shearing sheep and a pill gun forwarded. Much wool

(Ltr to T. O. Parker, fr Dr. Edens, dated June 2, 1953)

is pulled from animals after slaughter.

With best wishes for a profitable orientation and pleasant trip over.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 2, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting Country Director
FROM: Glen F. Brown, Chief, Natural Resources Division
SUBJECT: TCA/Washington Proposed Budget for 1954

Glen Brown

The proposed budget of \$95,000 for Natural Resources, a reduction of 11%, is insufficient to attempt to carry out the requests of the Saudi Arabian Government for technical aid in the development of water, metallic and non-metallic deposits, and to carry on the geographic and geologic mapping needed for agricultural development and road location. The omission of a provision for supplies and equipment eliminates the chemical analysis of water. The quality of water is probably the most vital control for any development in this desert. This omission also eliminates much needed transportation facilities for field work. Four of the power wagons which we now have are well worn after three years use and will need extensive repair, if not replacement, if we attempt to take them into the desert again. The failure to provide funds for backstopping for the Geological Survey in Washington also eliminates preparation of maps in Arabic for the use of SAG, paleontologic, geochemical, petrographic analyses, library facilities, and most important of all, the advice and guidance of probably the best staff of specialists in the Natural Resources field that might be available to TCA.

With our advice and guidance, the Saudi Arabian Government is currently spending about one million dollars a year in a drilling program to develop ground water. This program is now operating effectively enough to require the study of large numbers of samples of well cuttings and of water, to confer frequently with the Water Resources Division of SAG so that wells are properly located and constructed, and to map and study the occurrence of ground water so that safe yield is not exceeded.

A large and extensive iron-bearing formation, recently discovered in northern Arabia, as well as other deposits, some of which will doubtless be of economic importance to the Kingdom, require study if we are to advise SAG effectively in the development of these deposits.

We have worked out a method of preparing adequate maps basic for all development by using aerial photographs and astral positions for orientation and scale. Even though this method requires only a fraction of man

(Memo fr Glen F. Brown, dtd June 2, 1953, re TCA/W Proposed Budget for 1954)

hours needed for other methods of surveying, geologists must spend many hours at night making astronomical observations in addition to other duties. Calculations must be made and checked before mosaics are prepared.

The violent and intermittent nature of desert floods requires the full time of a hydrologic engineer if we have any hope of advising SAG on flood control, dam construction, surface water conservation, and water spreading.

Thus the current staff is overworked and extended to the point where efficiency is materially decreased.

Acting on the advice of Ambassador Hare and Acting Country Director Dunaway, we are omitting a study of preparation of recommendations for legal control of water within the structure of Moslem law.

I believe that the request for four additional personnel is modest and in line with housing problems. If SAG adequately finances a large water development program throughout Saudi Arabia as requested by the Crown Prince and the Finance Minister, we shall need a minimum of ten additional technicians in addition to the above. These additional personnel are a chemist, two sub-surface geologists, two radio operators, an administrative assistant, and eight geologists to carry on areal mapping ahead of the drills. The work requires a budget of \$603,662, of which \$195,000 is supplies, and equipment, including fuel and local repairs of transportation equipment.

I believe that assisting SAG with their wish of increasing food and water is basic to any other Point Four activities in this country.

With reference to the telegram of May 17, Point 1A, the Saudi Government is relying on us for technical advice in a water-development program, alone costing them about one million dollars each year, or ten times the cost of current technical assistance. This refutes the charge of "SAG's relative slowness in accepting Point Four for what it is, namely technicians and supplies for demonstration purposes only". As far as I know, there is no faster method of acceptance.

With reference to Point 1B that "SAG has relative aversion to affording opportunity to Point Four to work within a government structure set up to absorb and profit from this type of aid", it may be true that SAG has no well-organized departments; yet we are receiving close cooperation from the SAG Department of Mines and Water Resources Division of the Department of Public Works, both under the Finance Minister who carries out instructions from the King and the Crown Prince. They have requested an expanded water-development program throughout the country aimed at settling the nomadic population with the additional hope of agricultural development. This program involves expenditures on the order of 3 million dollars per year exclusive of construction costs for warehouses, main-

(Memo fr Glen F. Brown, dtd June 2, 1953, re TCA/W Proposed Budget for 1954)

tenance shops, etc. by SAC, for which they need technical direction costing about one-sixth that amount. Doubtless SAC will spend much more in developing other natural resources without any increase on our part.

Thus two of the three reasons are invalid for the Geological Survey work and the third reason, that the program is now before Congressional committees, seems strange in view of the presentation of this program by mail to TCA/Washington on April 11, referring to Departmental telegram of April 22 stating that "TCA/NEADS needs additional information to strengthen presentation and defense of 1954 programs before Congress next month."

Chron

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 1, 1953

Dear Mr. Johnson:

TCA cooperation with FAO and other agencies has been the subject of several conversations and conferences. I am pleased to forward for your information Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 4 which clearly states the conditions under which supplies, materials and equipment may be furnished by TCA for use in connection with projects for which UN agencies furnish technical advice.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl. Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 4.

Mr. W. Fred Johnson,
Chief, FAO Mission to
Saudi Arabia.

JADunaway:djh

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL COUNSEL'S OPINION NO. 4

April 30, 1953

TO: The Administrator, TCA

FROM: The Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Furnishing Supplies, Materials and Equipment under a
Bilateral Technical Cooperation Program for Use in
Connection with Projects for which U. N. Agencies
Furnish Technical Advice

The Problem

You have asked for my opinion regarding the extent to which assistance in the form of supplies, materials and equipment may be furnished by TCA, under the Act for International Development, under a bilateral agreement with a host government for use in connection with projects for which U. N. agencies furnish some or all of the technical advice. The request is prompted by a desire to coordinate activities under the bilateral and the multilateral programs of technical cooperation to the maximum extent possible.

Conclusions:

(1) Supplies, materials and equipment furnished under a bilateral technical cooperation project agreement with a host government must be lawfully justified as part of a bona fide bilateral technical cooperation program independently of any relationship that may exist between the bilateral project and a multilateral project. If the supplies, materials and equipment cannot be justified on the basis of their relationship to the bilateral program, they may not be justified on the ground that they are in furtherance of the work of technicians furnished under a particular multilateral project agreement.

(2) A bilateral project may be planned and administered in a manner that will complement or supplement a multilateral project, and supplies, materials and equipment furnished under the bilateral project may be used by the host government in a manner that will contribute both to the bilateral program and to a particular multilateral project. However, although the latter contribution may be important in actual effect, it may not be relied upon as the legal basis for providing supplies, materials and equipment.

(3) The

(3) The relationship that must exist between supplies, materials and equipment and the work of technicians under a bilateral program is discussed at length in Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 2. In general, the supplies, materials and equipment are required to be in aid of a bilateral program that makes available the technical advice and guidance of specialists and experts, that provides training opportunities for the population of the host country, and that demonstrates the procedures and practices that should be followed in applying technical knowledge to the problem of economic development of the resources of the host country. Although the supplies, materials and equipment furnished under a project agreement ordinarily are related to the work of technicians provided for in that particular project agreement, if the facts warrant they may be related to the work of technicians provided for under other portions of the program of which the project is a part. The adequacy of such relationship can be determined only by an examination of the facts involved in each case.

(4) There is no prohibition against a three-way agreement between a host country, the TCA and a United Nations agency, but because the agreement should show clearly the relationship between supplies, materials and equipment furnished by TCA to the work of technicians furnished by TCA under the bilateral program, a two-way agreement would ordinarily be preferable.

Discussion:

(1) The authority to furnish supplies, materials and equipment under the Act for International Development (22 U.S.C. 1557) is derived principally from the provision in subsection 405(d) that authorizes "advances and grants in aid of technical cooperation programs", and that authorization is specifically restricted by the introductory sentence of section 405 to grants in connection with "bilateral technical cooperation programs." As the authority to include supplies, materials and equipment in a bilateral technical cooperation program is derived from, and is dependent upon, the relationship between the supplies, materials and equipment to the technical services included in the bilateral program, there is no basis for furnishing supplies, materials and equipment merely because they will make effective the work of technicians furnished by international organizations under a multilateral program.

The fact that Congress intended to distinguish clearly between the bilateral and multilateral programs is indicated by the structure of the Act. All the provisions relating to the multilateral program are contained in section 404. That section authorizes the United States to participate in the multilateral technical cooperation programs of the United Nations and other international organizations, and the methods of participation specified are:

- (a) participation as a member of such an organization,
- (b) contributions of funds to the international organization when the purposes of the Act can be accomplished as effectively through the multilateral program as through a comparable bilateral program, and

(c) the

(c) the furnishing of services and facilities of the United States Government to the international organization on an advance of funds or reimbursement basis.

That section makes no reference to grants to the host to supplement the effectiveness of the contribution of money to the international organization.

Aside from the need to relate supplies, materials and equipment to technical services furnished under the bilateral program, the Congressional limitation on the amount of money that may be contributed to international organizations for multilateral technical cooperation programs for fiscal year 1952 and for fiscal year 1953 -- a limitation imposed by amendments to section 404 of the Act -- precludes any bilateral grant of supplies, materials and equipment that is justified on the basis of their relationship to a multilateral technical cooperation program, unless the grant is charged against the ceiling for multilateral contributions. If supplies, materials and equipment were furnished to a host government under a bilateral agreement for the purpose of implementing the work of technicians furnished under a multilateral program, the action could legitimately be regarded as a violation of the statutory limitation on contributions to the multilateral program. Although the limitation, literally speaking, is on contributions to the international organization for multilateral technical cooperation programs, rather than on contributions to the programs themselves, it is reasonably clear that the limitation was intended to apply to the total U. S. contribution to the multilateral program and was so understood by Congress.

Under these circumstances, it is my opinion that a bilateral technical cooperation project agreement with a host government should provide for supplies, materials and equipment only to the extent that they can be justified as a part of a bona fide bilateral technical cooperation program independently of any relationship that may exist between the bilateral project and a multilateral project.

(2) However, this conclusion does not preclude the approval of a bilateral technical cooperation project (involving supplies, materials and equipment as well as services) that will complement or supplement a multilateral project. The Act for International Development authorizes U. S. participation in both types of projects in the same country. Both types of projects are intended to accomplish the same general objective--the development of the economic resources of the underdeveloped country--and they are intended to be fitted into a single comprehensive developmental plan for the country. For example, a multilateral technical cooperation project may prepare a plan for the improvement of harbor facilities. The host country may use that plan as the basis for the formulation of a bilateral technical cooperation project for the actual improvement of the harbor facilities. If the bilateral project provides a reasonable ratio between supplies, materials and equipment and technical services, it may properly be undertaken by TCA. Similarly, a bilateral project may properly provide laboratory equipment for an agricultural experiment station that is an integral part of a larger program to promote agricultural development with the help of TCA technicians, and the host government may arrange through a multilateral project for technical help in operating the experiment station without detracting from the relationship of the experiment station to the broader agricultural development program. In each instance, the important consideration is not whether the bilateral project will contribute to the multilateral project, or vice versa, but whether each project is legally valid on its own

merits

merits independently of the other.

Certainly, no one project or program will convert an economically underdeveloped country into an economically developed country. At any particular stage in the development of a country each bilateral project must be planned on the basis of the facts that exist at that time and should build on the framework already completed. That framework may be the result of unilateral action by the host country, action under prior bilateral projects, or action under prior multilateral projects. Similarly, the proposed bilateral project may be planned in the light of future development contemplated under other bilateral projects, or multilateral projects, or both. Each project must be fitted into the total plan, but contributions to the plan may well come from many different sources. It would seem, therefore, to be not only permissible but desirable that bilateral and multilateral projects should be planned to supplement each other, and a multilateral project may well supply additional technicians to an operation which is receiving both technical services and supplies under a bilateral project agreement.

(3) The problem of the relationship of supplies, materials and equipment to technical services is sometimes accentuated by the manner in which the bilateral project is formulated and described. The legal requirements are discussed at length in Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 2. In general, the supplies, materials and equipment must be reasonably related to the work of the technicians furnished in connection with the bilateral program. The Act authorizes the furnishing of such supplies in order to give the technicians demonstration materials to work with, and to enable the host country to make a start toward doing on an adequate scale what the technicians are demonstrating. Ordinarily, therefore, a bilateral project provides for a grant of supplies, materials and equipment that are directly related to the work of technicians also furnished under that particular project. That is a matter of convenience in formulating the project, however, and if there is any need to do so an undertaking may be described in smaller units, one project relating primarily to technicians and a separate project relating primarily to supplies, materials and equipment. In such cases the project relating to supplies, materials and equipment should show clearly their connection with the work of the technicians provided for in other projects or in other parts of the program. It is clear that Congress does not intend the bilateral program under the Act for International Development to be a supply program either for the host country or for an international organization.

(4) The suggestion has been made that the coordination of bilateral and multilateral programs in a country might be facilitated in some cases by the negotiation of three-way contracts between the host country, TCA and an international agency. There is no legal prohibition of this procedure if the TCA obligation under the three-way agreement is within the scope of a proper bilateral project. Because, however, of the difficulty in describing the TCA portion of the project in terms of the bilateral authorization, it would ordinarily be preferable to negotiate separate bilateral and multilateral agreements and to relate them to each other by suitable references.

Philip M. Glick
Legal Counsel

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL

RESTRICTED

June 1, 1953

Dear Sir:

I have made several references to the desire of SAG for TCA to help finance some special topographical aerial photography which FAO has requested in connection with its project at Gizan. When this subject was discussed in conference with the FAO representative, Mr. W. Fred Johnson, and the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, I explained that this sort of financial assistance is contrary to U.S. law and policy. I had made the same explanation to Mr. Johnson some months previously when he reported to me that the Minister of Finance had said TCA would finance the whole FAO project. I am reasonably sure Mr. Johnson has instigated this request by reason of SAG's reluctance to finance the Gizan project. Please note minutes of the above-mentioned conference submitted with Field Series Letter No. 9 on April 9.

The improvements of the harbor at Gizan are in a somewhat different category since they are not an integral part of the FAO program and would contribute to the economic improvement of the whole region. However, improvements of the harbor facilities are not included in any program of TCA nor have they resulted from any technical work of TCA.

If we had a functioning public works division with a qualified engineering staff, I believe technical work on the Gizan Harbor would be justified. However, until we are able to finance the programs for which we are committed under the various agreements I do not see how we can undertake any project of this kind however sound it may be.

I am inclosing copies of the request of the Assistant Minister of Finance and estimates on cost submitted by Mr. Johnson of FAO.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

TRANSLATION

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Director Liaison Office for T.A.

Greetings,

With reference to my letter No. 101 of 27/8/72, I enclose herewith the estimates and figures related to the (Jizan Harbor) program of work and estimated cost of the aerial survey. Please pass same to Mr. Dunaway as requested in your letter No. 2/224 of 1/9/72.

Asst. Depty. Min. of Fin.

Copy to: Mr. Dunaway

May 25, 1953

C
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25 April 1953

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting Country Director

U. S. T.C.A.
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir,

Greetings: I refer to our joint conference of the T.C.A. and the FAO on 5th April, 1953. The Saudi Arabian Government is interested in developing the resources of this country as rapidly as finances and availability of technically trained personnel permit. The need to increase domestic food production caused the government to take action to initiate agricultural development projects. The government signed agreements with FAO. in 1950 for organization to begin studies in Saudi Arabia to determine the possibilities of agricultural development. These studies were begun and were coordinated with the studies made by the U.S. Geological Survey and later the U.S. T.C.A. After preliminary surveys were made, the government, the FAO, and the U.S.G.S. decided to concentrate their studies on the South Tihama Asir area as that area seemed to offer the greatest potential for development of the land and water resources.

Based on FAO's recommendations, in January, 1952, a program was decided on for surveying and planning a land and water development scheme in one wadi in the South Tihama area which would be a pilot to serve as a guide for future development. Wadi Jizan was selected. The decision to initiate a small, pilot schime resulted from the conclusion that there was insufficient information on rainfall and underground water to risk expenditures on a large development project. The information on rainfall and underground water which had been collected from the study of vegetation, run-off area, and geology of the area justified the development of a small project. Agreements were signed between the Saudi Arabian Government and the FAO to carry out the survey and planning of the project, and to establish agricultural training and assistance in the Jizan area. At the same time, it was agreed that rainfall, runoff, and underground water studies of the entire South Tihama area would be continued in order to accumulate information for the future development of the entire basin.

In November and December of 1952, agreements for development projects were signed by the U.S. T.C.A. and the Saudi Arabian Government, whereby the U.S. Government kindly offered technical and financial assistance to the Saudi Arabian Government to execute these projects. Among others, the projects included the wadi Itwad community development project in the South Tihama Asir Area, and an aerial survey project.

While the agreements with FAO and the U.S. Point Four designate the development of specific projects, both organizations have advised the government of the necessity of supplementary development in order to make possible the development of the project themselves. For the development of the Itwad and Jizan projects, FAO and the TCA have advised the government that the road from Jeddah to Jizan should be

improved. They have advised that the Jizan harbor should be improved to handle the increase of import and export of goods to other ports in Saudi Arabia and to foreign ports which will result from development of Itwad, Jizan, and other of the wadies in the South Tihama basin.

The Saudi Arabian Government recognizes the needs of development of transportation facilities as a necessary part of agricultural development. The Government is anxious to do its utmost in initiating a program of development of these transportation facilities, utilizing the technical assistance that is being so generously provided by the United States Government and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Government is most appreciative of the willingness of the U.S. T.C.A. to offer to help solve the problem of improving the transportation facilities to Jizan by using \$150,000 of its Itwad project funds for purchase of road machinery as of the cost of 50% share to improve the road to Jizan. The Government also appreciates the willingness of the U.S. T.C.A. to use this road equipment on subsidiary roads in the South Tihama area.

The problem of development of the Jizan harbor remains to be solved. A few preliminary surveys of a reconnaissance nature have been made by the Baker engineers and by the FAO engineers, although the harbor is outside the field of responsibility of FAO. These surveys show that some simple improvements of the harbor could be made by construction of a small pier or jetty at a rather low cost. Such simple improvements could serve the immediate needs, but are believed to be insufficient needs which would arise from large scale development of the South Tihama area.

It is therefore requested that the United States Government consider a cooperative project of development of the Jizan harbor in two stages:

- (1) survey, planning, and construction of a small pier or jetty;
- (2) survey and planning for future development of the Jizan harbor to proceed with the economic development of the South Tihama basin in order to meet the needs of the basin as development progresses.

As the execution of phase one of this development program is urgent, it is requested that consideration be given to the undertaking of this project as rapidly as possible. For your information, we are enclosing a copy of the cost estimate and information on possibilities of construction materials near Jizan City, which was prepared through the courtesies of the FAO Mission.

It has been necessary to make aerial photographs and aerial maps of the South Tihama Asir area for the purpose of geological research and to provide basic data for land and water development. In the projects agreement for aerial survey which was signed between the Saudi Arabian Government and the U.S. T.C.A., such aerial surveying was to be done as a cooperative program with a 50-50 share in the expenses. It has been necessary to do some aerial surveying in the

Jizan area, both in Wadi Jizan and outside the Wadi, in connection with some work being done for the Saudi Arabian Government by the FAO Mission. It is believed that the aerial photographs and aerial maps will be valuable guides to both the U.S. G.S. of the T.C.A. and to the FAO. In the view of the projects agreement for aerial surveying which exists between the Saudi Arabian Government and the U.S. T.C.A., it is believed that this aerial survey should be of the cooperative project. It is, therefore, requested that consideration be given by the United States Government to making this aerial survey a part of the cooperative aerial survey project of the signed agreement. The outline of the work and cost estimate made by the Aero Service Corporation is contained in the attached letter from the FAO Mission.

Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance

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FAO MISSION

BOX 327

15 APR 1953

Jiddah Saudi Arabia

SA 4.095
Memo No.251

To: H.E. Sayid Ahmed Obeid
Director General
Department of Agriculture

Subject: Cost Estimates And Plans For Aerials Survey, Jizan Harbor,
And Jizan-To Dam Site Road

Dear Sayid Ahmed Obeid,

Greetings: Enclosed please find the requested letter to His Excellency the Deputy Minister Finance, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Suliman, concerning the cost estimates of the aerial survey, Jizan Harbor, and the road from Jizan City to the dam site in Wadi Jizan, which I have the honour to submit.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. Fred Johnson

W. Fred Johnson
Chief
FAO Mission
Saudi Arabia

Incl.1

1. Letter to H.E. Sheikh Abdul Aziz Suliman concerning the cost estimates and plans for the Jizan Harbor, Aerial Survey, and Road to Dam Site.

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, CA

23098 Telephones

23099,

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

Near East Regional Office

7, Sharia Lazoghli
P.O. Box 2223
Garden City, Cairo

Bureau Regional du Proche Orient

File SA 4.0950

15 APR 1953 (Stamped)

FAO MISSION

Box 327

12 April, 1953 (Typed)

Jiddah Saudi Arabia

H.E. Abdul Aziz Suliman
Deputy Minister of Finance

Excellency,

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Greetings. I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the information concerning the cost of improvement of the Jizan Harbor, the road to the sam site, and the aerial survey.

The Jizan Harbor:

Cost Estimate ----- 18,000 Pounds Sterling, or \$ 50,400

The above figures were based on an estimated cost of making some simple and rapid improvements in the harbor. It was felt that these simple improvements would afford the quickest benefits and would be sufficient to cope with the immediate needs. From a preliminary survey of the harbor area, there appeared to be possibilities of constructing a jetty from local limestone rock found near Jizan City. Point 127 on the enclosed sketch is a drilling location of the U.S. Geological Survey, at which limestone was found in the core samples. Another location of limestone is near the north gate of the City which is shown on the sketch. It would be necessary to make tests with the limestone to determine its suitability as a material for constructing the jetty. It may be possible to use the limestone in its quarried form as rock to build the pier. If the limestone is of a poor quality, it still may be possible to use it by crushing it and mixing with cement to make reinforced boxes, which could be filled with suitable material, sealed, and sunk into the proper place for construction of the jetty. If the limestone is of a very poor quality, it will not be possible to use it at all. In this case it would be necessary to build a pier, using timber or other piling.

The order of work should be:

1. Selection of a suitable site in the Jizan Harbor for the construction of either a jetty or a pier. The selection should be made after a careful survey of the depths of the harbor and the adjacent coast line, north and south. After the survey, a plan of the harbor should be drawn, which would show the site of the jetty, location of bouys which mark the lane of approach, and the depth markers. The pier or jetty site should be selected to assure the maximum possible ease of entry and exit to the jetty from land.

2. Determine the suitability of the limestone for use as a material for constructing the jetty.

3. If the limestone be suitable, open one or two quarries at

the sites shown on the sketch, and begin quarrying, after roads are laid out from the harbor site of the pier to the quarry. It is estimated that it would be necessary to transport the limestone over these roads for a distance of one and one-half to two kilometers.

4. Begin construction of the jetty. It was originally intended to make the top of the jetty $6\frac{1}{2}$ meters wide and extend the jetty for a distance of 500 meters from the shore line into the harbor. The estimated average depth of the jetty would be $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters. This would enable a small craft to transport 25 to 30 tons through a bouyed channel from a steamer anchored outside the harbor. Such a system of transferring the cargo from steamer to jetty by a small harbor craft should be adequate for immediate needs. After further development of the Jizan area, sea traffic may demand more harbor improvements. It is important that the jetty or pier be finished by the end of 1953, at which time the design of the Jizan Irrigation Project is expected to be finished and construction work can begin.

The Jizan City-To Jizan Wadi Dam Site Road:

2. Ground Control Survey--	\$ 9,030.00
3. Topographic Maps (1:5000- 1 meter contours) -----	43,600.00
5 sets autopositive prints--	575.00
25 sets cloth maps-----	2,875.00
4. Photomaps (1 : 5000) ---	3,000.00
Extra set of photomaps---	675.00

Plan of Survey:

The topographic map information will be of the same size and scale and will cover the same respective area as that portrayed on the photomaps. The neat line size of the maps will be approximately 22" x 42" .

The contour accuracy will be 1 or - 2 feet for 90% of the area. Datum will be established by altimeter reading. Spirit levels will be used for vertical control. A local grid system will be used with its azimuth determined by a Polaris observation. The grid system on the final sheets will be shown every half kilometer. Flying will be in accordance with U.S.G.S. standards, currently being used on all Point Four programs.

It is our understanding that the Saudi Arabian Government will provide:

1. Transportation from Jeddah to Abu-Arish and return and also on the job for the Aero Service personnel, including the ground control surveyors.
2. Subsistence and quarters for field personnel on the job and at Jeddah.
3. Field personnel other than the 3 topographic, ground control engineers furnished by the Aero Service Corporation.
4. Monumentation of horizontal control (assistance will be given by the FAO Mission).
5. Gasoline and oil for the aeroplane will be furnished under the same arrangements as provided by Dr. Brown with the U.S. Point Four in the previous aerial surveys.

Method of payment:

The Saudi Arabian Government will pay the Aero Service

Corporation in three separate installments upon completion of three phases of work according to the cost, as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Aerial Photos----- | \$ 10,621.00 |
| 2. Ground Control --- | 9,030.00 |
| 3. Balance on delivery
of finished maps --- | 50,725.00 |

In reference to the ground control survey estimated at \$ 9,030.00, the estimate is based on a requirement of 70 days to complete the work. The government promised to pay for a maximum of 90 days, or \$ 10,830, to complete the ground control work, if it should require more than 70 days.

Payments of each installment will be made upon satisfactory completion of each phase of work as verified by the FAO Mission by a statement to the Government accompanying the voucher from the Aero Service Corporation.

The FAO contribution to the government of \$ 15,000 will be made after completion of the above contract, and will be subject to conditions previously outlined and the unwillingness of the U.S. Point Four to pay for the aerial survey.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. Fred Johnson

W. Fred Johnson
Chief
FAO Mission
Saudi Arabia

Incl. 1

1. Sketch of Jizan Area, showing location of limestone.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

June 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

RE: Education - 1954 Budget

Conservative estimates of funds needed by the educational mission to capitalize upon current opportunities for educational development and advancement in Saudi Arabia growing from interest in training activities this year, and in addition to present tentative provisions, is \$250,000, plus seven average salaried technicians. This assumes that \$18,100 is available for support in the budget item of Program Direction.

These funds, in addition to those presently suggested in the proposed budget, will lead to the expenditure of from between \$684,000 and \$1,500,000 by the host government in the prosecution of cooperative projects during the next biennium, and within a short time thereafter many times more this investment in similar public school development.

Four projects have been written calling for contributions from TCA of \$190,000 and four technicians. All these projects have their setting in Jidda. One provides for nation-wide trainee selection. In view of the impending necessity for cooperative projects in the central and eastern parts of Arabia, \$60,000 has been estimated for use in this connection, making a total of \$250,000. Two additional technicians are estimated necessary in connection with the expenditure of \$60,000 for projects in other parts of Arabia, and one general one to assist in extension type training for adults, not considered in the suggested '54 budget but already requested. This makes up the total of seven technicians needed to carry out the minimum program expedient and essential at this time.

Basic host contributions for this expenditure amount to \$123,000, with provisions for estimated contributions that equal \$561,000 in the way of construction and that will probably far exceed this amount in three to four years.

Nothing has been considered in these estimates for community projects. It is assumed that provision for education has been made or will be made in the organization and prosecution of such overall undertakings. The figure of \$18,100 to come from Program Direction or Administration, whichever,

RESTRICTED

(Memo re Education - 1954 Budget, from Dr. Dolley)

provides for visual aids, film, local assistants such as translators and projectionists, travel, instructional materials and supplies.

In reviewing the '54 estimates of budgeted proposed expenditures which you gave me the other day, I found the following detail: Technicians 3 at a cost of \$60,000, training awards 33 at a cost of \$135,000, no local employees, no supplies, equipment or other costs.

These estimates are alright as far as they go but they don't go far enough. It can't be assumed that this proposal satisfies the importance of our mission in Arabia or the situation and conditions as we must face them with our host government. Nor can we assume that this proposal is sufficient to justify our previous efforts and investments. These estimates as a final conclusion are just not capable of making our position here tenable, much less profitably significant.

To secure results in education, as well as in other areas of technical growth, the program of development must be by demonstration, example and results. To understand and to think abstractly in terms of modern day living is many times beyond the capacity of even the most enlightened Arabians, steeped with the traditionally living each day as it comes about. As they see the operation and profit by the results, they are fast to accept and support modern ways on far-reaching undertakings. Therefore in educational endeavor, funds must be available for TCA educational demonstration services and with the acceptance of a minimum of joint financial contribution from the Saudi Arabian Government. The opportunities under such conditions in Saudi Arabia, where virtually only Americans are known to the people, are unlimited.

I feel that the increasing willingness on the part of the Government to contribute financially to our training programs is a strong indication that expansion of the services is absolutely essential now. To shut off all opportunity in this direction at this time, as the proposed budget dictates, means the closing of the Commercial School, refusing to assist in the proper organization of the Industrial School, or anything else except the processing of trainee grant applications.

Although the matter of financing this TCA mission in Arabia is not my direct concern, adequate financial support in conformity with the objectives of our educational division within the limitations of good judgment, is of vital importance to me in the proper discharge of my duties. In this connection, I do not feel that the explanation of justification of this budget you have presented me with, as outlined in the Department's cable, can be accepted as being adequate or justifiable.

As pointed out in my written comments to you on the observations contained in this message, Saudi Arabia cannot be placed in a comparative status with other near and middle eastern countries; to do so is to shut

(Memo re Education - 1954 Budget, from Dr. Dolley)

one's eyes to reality, the purposes and objectives of TCA, and the opportunities in this country. The filtration of machinery and modern means of living started to trickle into this nation only a few years ago, possibly less than 15 years all told. The vast majority know nothing about things modern now. Most of them are completely without conception of other people and other nations. Under such conditions, the approach to the solution of educational problems cannot be that of the neighboring countries whose cities and markets have for centuries served as the crossroads of Europe and the East.

To send technicians to Arabia, as is presently anticipated in the proposed budget, would not only be an absolute waste of money but would also serve to increase the problems of the Mission. The people of this land have not reached the place where advice alone can be used properly or even followed under most circumstances. To send technicians to Arabia for this purpose alone is pure folly. To send them to this country without the funds or means of working is to invite trouble and loss of prestige in the eyes of our host peoples.

Projects and a program of action have been drawn for educational development and activity--funds with which to implement this program of action must be provided. I feel confident if our Washington colleagues understood the full significance of our position in this land, and the great advantage of opportunities that is ours, by way of comparison with so many neighboring countries who have the complex of having already accomplished much, they would find some way and means of securing necessary financial support to implement an action program.

To this end may I urge that they be made fully aware of our financial needs in education and the strategic importance of action now.

Summary of Funds Needed

Projects #1	Commercial School, Jidda	\$58,000
#2	AUB Scholarship Contract	36,000
#3	Aircraft on-the-Job Training	36,000
#4	Jidda Industrial School	60,000
#5	Central & Eastern Arabia, Open	60,000
Technicians: Project #1 - 1; Project #2 - 0; Project #3 - 2;		
Project # 4 - 2; Admin. - 2.		
Administration - visual aids, films, local assistance, translators, projectionists, travel, instructional materials and supplies - - - - -		\$18,100
Host contributions estimated current- - - - -		\$123,000
Provision for continued host contributions that equal		\$561,000.

Chron

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

June 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

RE: 1954 Budget

I have carefully studied the contents of the cable from Washington setting forth considerations of that office in determining the budget of \$1,000,000 for the Mission in Saudi Arabia. Without further comment concerning the manner in which this budget has been presented and its paralyzing effect upon those of us responsible for creditable representation of the United States and its productive leadership ability, I should like to beg your indulgence with the following thoughts as they have occurred to me in reading this communication.

1. SAG's financial situation has changed little if any prior to or since the Point Four program came into the country. This condition must have been known at the time the basic agreement was signed. To refer now to this point as an argument or as justification for the lack of need for cooperative support could well be considered under these circumstances as a breach of faith if not a contract.

A. In the case of Education, this deduction is either predicated on the wrong information or the lack of it. They have accepted both and within the limitations imposed by Point Four have accepted all that has been offered. The problem in this connection cannot be considered exclusively SAG's.

B. Again, the aversion in the case of Education seems to rest more with Point Four than with SAG. After all we would not be here if there were not a few problems; on the other hand, the educational services are held immobile for one reason or another by Point Four, not SAG. SAG has asked for assistance many times, affording opportunities for assistance and collaborative and cooperative effort.

C. This should not preclude a realistic acknowledgement of a belated expression of need based upon investments and efforts in the development of the program thus far.

RESTRICTED

(Memo re 1954 Budget, from Dr. Dolley)

2. TCA in Saudi Arabia is not asking for alms. What is necessary in the way of justification required for the allocation of sufficient funds with which to carry out the terms of our agreement with SAG?

A. Technical assistance without funds is like having an automobile without gasoline. Only through proving the value of technical assistance, through practical application of it in the way of demonstrations, can this program go forward. Their background for modern innovation is less than 15 years old. Under these conditions, little else can be expected. More technicians under these conditions will contribute to more unhappiness and a wider lack of understanding. Hence to consider this serious problem on a chance basis and as it might be considered elsewhere is inviting disaster, the responsibility for which cannot under these conditions be considered anything but our own.

B. Technical assistance cannot be separated from any capital assistance without serious damage to the investments already made in technical training and assistance and reducing the objectives of Point Four to that of a financial grab bag. Further, without training and technical aid the investments in capital outlay, either of the direct grant type or in physical development, will be so completely dissipated as to render our efforts as a nation a complete and absolute liability in the course of a few years. To pursue such a course is to apply the easiest current expedient to the solution of a major international problem without regard for the consequences.

3. There still seems the desire to apply a rule to the statement contained in our telegram 88, without any consideration for the conditions prevalent in the country. Technical assistance in a land without the first concept of modern development, or hardly the basis for beginning, cannot use any more technical assistance than is needed to demonstrate what they are trying to do, and the facilities available with which to do the demonstrating. Hence the necessity for some operational funds, not just funds for salaries - salaries without the other means is approaching the subject blindly and without regard to the purpose of being in the country.

4. A. Saudi Arabia cannot comparatively be considered with any other country in the Arab world. Its contacts with the outside world have been limited to less than 15 years. In the case of Education, their proposed monetary contributions have been equitable in the light of their understanding, and they otherwise have contributed upwards of \$70,000 in support of the cooperative training program. This should not be discounted. On the other hand, it deserves encouragement.

B. This reference seems irrelevant in view of the objectives of our efforts.

(Memo re 1954 Budget, from Dr. Dolley)

C. The technical assistance program for Israel we agree seems out of line.

D. The problems of Saudi Arabia should not be considered competitively, but if they should be, then they must be based on need in which event it must be considered no comparison can be made between Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

Chron.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 1, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

RE: Edward L. MacDonald

I have carefully reviewed the biographical data for Dr. MacDonald who has been referred to in communications both as a commercial education specialist and as a vocational education specialist. I cannot find where any of the specifications set forth on Form TCA-17, requesting personnel for the assignments we have, coincide with the experience and training of Dr. MacDonald. Particularly is this true in the specifications for the commercial specialist, probably the most critical and currently important assignment we have.

In requesting personnel, careful consideration was given to the job requirements and the skills necessary for their fulfillment. These positions are not of the advisory type. They are of the performance type which require exceptional personal skill and ability. At this stage in our program we need personnel with the capacity to actually do the work they are to teach or supervise.

Although Dr. MacDonald's experience in Government Service has been varied, it does not seem that it conforms in any way to the requirements of our present needs. I would like to request, therefore, that efforts, to find personnel who meet the specifications we have established, continue.

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 1, 1953

TO: Mr. J. A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: E. F. Sinclair
Chief, Transportation and
Communication Division

RE: Monthly Program Summary, May, 1953

CRITIQUE

In connection with the railway survey: There was some delay in finishing this project due to the fact that at a meeting held in the office of the Finance Minister at Riyadh on May 6 and 7, it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the staked-out 50 miles of railroad should be made out of El Kharj. Work was started at El Kharj and about 20 miles of line was staked. The Crown Prince returned to Riyadh about this time and being informed that the work in question was being done out of El Kharj, immediately changed the procedure and ordered that the 50 miles of line was to be staked out of Riyadh. The Engineering Company was then obliged to return to Riyadh and begin the work at that point. It is expected that the staking of this line will be finished on or about June 1 or 2.

OPERATION SUMMARY

a. Progress

The ground work railway survey from Jeddah to Riyadh has now been completed, and, as stated above, all that remains is the staking out of the 50 mile strip out of Riyadh. The International Engineering Company expect to leave Jeddah about the middle of this month and will complete the report covering this project at their San Francisco office.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

On our last trip across the desert in connection with the railway survey we left Jeddah on April 28 and returned to Jeddah on May 8. Dr. Brown and Dr. Edens accompanied us on this trip for the purpose of looking over the country and the villages and cities which we touched enroute for the purpose of obtaining information in connection with program development for their respective Divisions.

PROGRAM INFORMATION

In our travels across the desert we have been asked by the natives at Medina, Anazia, Marrat, etc., just where the railroad was going to be laid out. On our last trip we noticed at Anazia that considerable work had been done since our previous visit to that town with respect to laying out plots of ground. Upon inquiry we were informed that this was being done because the particular natives who were doing it thought that they were in line with the proposed railroad and that it would be necessary to purchase this land from them when actual construction on the railroad was started.

AGREEMENTS AND REQUESTS

None.

Technical Cooperation Programs Other Than Point 4.

The Thomas W. Ward Company of England, the contracting firm engaged by the Saudi Government to construct the hard surfaced highway from Jeddah to Medina has ceased operations and a native contractor named Ben Ladin has assumed the contract, and is now engaged in constructing this highway. However, I understand that he is going to relinquish his claim to the contract and that an Italian contracting firm is coming in to complete the project.